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OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

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# ANNUAL BULLETIN OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

No. LI

DEALING FOR THE MOST PART WITH THE PUBLICATIONS OF 1965

*Edited by*  
H. R. LOYN

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THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1967

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### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

A change of editors gives a good opportunity for a restatement of editorial policy. The aim of the Bulletin is to provide a selective guide to historical writings in a calendar year, with descriptive or critical notes where necessary, which will be of value to the specialist teacher and the general reader. The increased volume of publication has led to an increase in size and complexity, A degree of repetition of items and some inconsistency in presentation (for example, in the system of abbreviation) have been accepted as natural consequences of this complexity, but it is hoped to move towards a more uniform practice in future numbers.

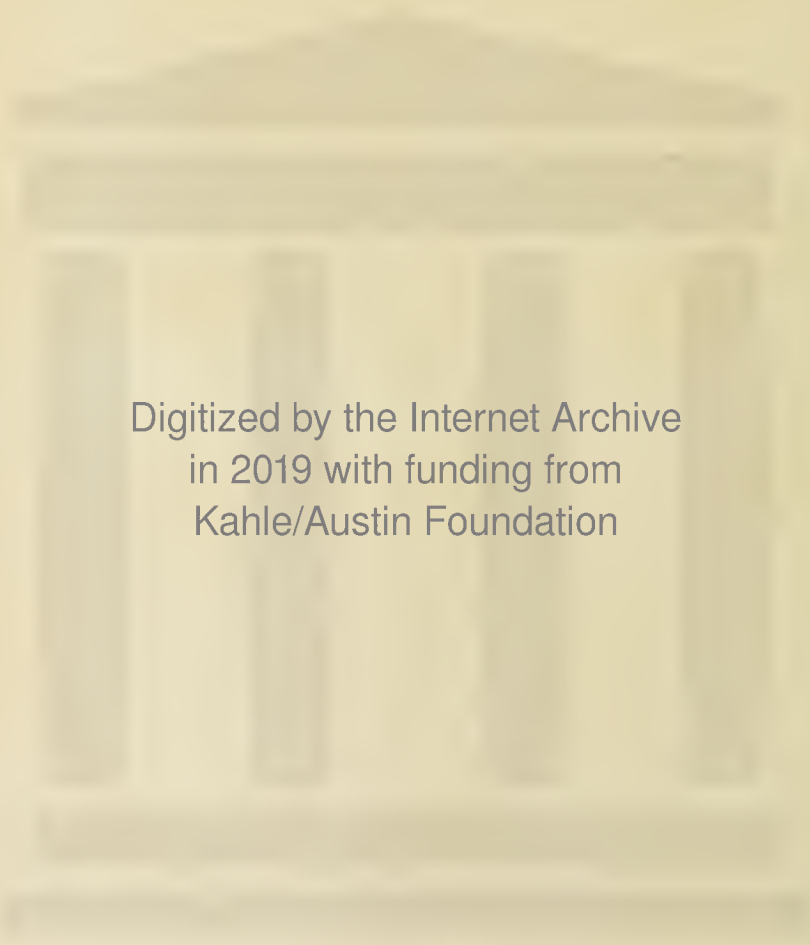
I should also like to take the opportunity to express the thanks of the Association to the outgoing editor, Professor Alun Davics, who has guided the Bulletin through a very busy and successful period, and to thank him personally, and the present contributors, for their generous help and cooperation.

H.R.L.

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## I. - GENERAL

**Philosophy of History; Historiography; Method.** - Inaugural lectures published in 1965 offer a useful cross-section of professional thought about the practice and theory of history in England. H. Butterfield, *The Present State of Historical Scholarship* (C.U.P., 3s. 6d.) discusses the expanding framework of the subject, and reminds us that there is something in history to which justice can be done only by the narrative method. S. Pollard, *Economic History - a Science of Society?*, an inaugural lecture at Sheffield University (Sheffield U.P., 1s.) reprinted in *Past and Present*, 30, pp. 3-22, looks at history as the science of human societies rather than as an accumulation of all sorts of events which have occurred in the past. He fears, surely with reason, that those who have given up trying to make sense of the past must have given up hope for the future. H. P. R. Finberg, *Local History in the University* (Leicester U.P., 3s.) emphasizes the need for a theory of local history, and Ralph Davis, *History and the Social Sciences* (Leicester U.P., 3s.) argues that historians must attempt to explain the past as a defence against the myth-makers. Two valuable obituary notices of Sir Maurice Powicke (by R. W. Southern, *Proceedings of the British Academy* (1964), pp. 275-304, and by W. A. Pantin, (*E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 1-9)) pay proper tribute to a fine medieval scholar, and also illumine the period and the milieu in which he flourished. *The Letters of F. W. Maitland*, ed. C. H. S. Fifoot (C.U.P. in association with the Selden Society, 84s.) illustrate the generosity of spirit of our greatest legal historian, while H. E. Bell, *Maitland* (A. and C. Black, 21s.) provides a critical assessment of his work. *History*, by John Higham with L. Krieger and F. Gilbert (Prentice-Hall, N.J., \$8.95) gives a useful account of American humanistic scholarship in recent years. H. I. Marrou, 'Théorie et pratique de l'histoire' (troisième chronique de méthodologie historique), *Revue Historique*, 233, pp. 139-70, analyses the principal writings on the subject which have appeared during the last decade. A. and B. Donagan (eds.) *Philosophy of History* (N.Y. Macmillan, 11s. 6d.) choose passages from key thinkers to present a succinct introduction to their vast subject. F. E. Manuel, *Shapes of Philosophical History* (Allen and Unwin, 25s.) ranges far chronologically in lively style from the Early Christians to the present day. A. C. Danto, *Analytical Philosophy of History* (C.U.P., 55s.) writes more for the philosopher than for the historian, stating that it is illegitimate to make about the future the kind of statements it is legitimate to make about the past. R. Heer and H. T. Parker (eds.), *Ideas in History: essays presented to Louis Gottschalk* (Duke U.P., \$10) concentrate on the French Revolution in the broadest sense, including a significant article by G. G. Iggers on the 'Dissolution of German Historism'. G. G. Iggers argues further in 'The Idea of Progress: a critical Reassessment', *American H.R.*, lxxi, pp. 1-17, that the idea of progress is untenable as a scientific explanation of historical movement. A different view is advanced by J. H. Plumb in his introduction to

the new volumes in Hutchinson's *The History of Human Society*. E. Kähler, *The Meaning of History* (Chapman and Hall, 30s.) defends history against anti-historical writings. J. L. Talmon, *The unique and the universal: some historical reflections* (Seeker and Warburg, 42s.) draws many of his examples from modern Jewish history, and also includes an acute essay on Herder, and a personal appraisal of the work of Sir Lewis Namier. S. G. F. Brandon ranges widely in the field of comparative religion in his *History, Time, and Deity* (Manchester U.P., 35s.) and further emphasizes the teleological character of the Christian view in 'The Christian Philosophy of History', *History Today*, March, pp. 191-9. J. V. Langmead Casserley has worthwhile observations on historical time in *Towards a Theology of History* (Mowbray, 25s.). G. J. Stigler, *Essays in the History of Economics* (Chicago U.P., \$6.95) provides useful essays on General Topics, Specific Doctrines, and Individuals. E. A. Lévy-Valensi, 'Histoire et Psychologie', *Annales*, xx, pp. 923-38, reports on a Colloquium which discussed M. Foucault's *L'Histoire de la Folie*. 'Dégager des significations' is the key maxim!

**General and Auxiliary Works.** - The four volumes of *Rapports* issued to members attending the 12th International Congress of Historical Sciences at Vienna, Aug. 29th to Sept. 5th, 1965 (Verlag Ferdinand Berger and Sons, Vienna: DM. 150 with Vol. V, *Actes*, to follow), present a substantial introduction to historical scholarship in many fields. Volume I treats the main themes discussed at the Congress, cultural contacts, religious toleration, nationalism and internationalism, literature and social structures in the modern period, and a survey of the European world in 1815. Volume II deals with continents other than Europe, Volume III with the work of separate Commissions, and Volume IV (which includes a valuable essay by Louis Gottschalk on 'Projects and Concepts of World History in the Twentieth Century') with methodology and contemporary history. Members of the Congress also received two useful volumes (available in most big libraries) entitled *Vingt-Cinq Ans de Recherche Historique en France* (1940-65).

The *Bibliographie internationale des sciences historiques* follows its painstaking course with a volume on writings of 1962 (Colin, Paris, 90 francs). A supplementary volume at the same price gives a *Bibliographie internationale des travaux historiques publ. dans les volumes de Mélanges*, t. ii, 1940-50. *Moyen Age*, lxxi, pp. 561-76, continues to provide good specialized bibliographical guides with a paper on 'Travaux relatifs à l'histoire du Moyen Age' (1963 and 1964).

Interest in Universal History flourishes. An opportune translation of Jacob Burckhardt's work on this theme is given by Sven Stelling-Michaud, *Considérations sur l'histoire universelle*, and M. Chevallier has edited and translated Burckhardt's *Fragments Historiques* (both volumes, Droz, Geneva, 24 and 22 francs respectively). J. C. Rule and Barbara S. Crosby have prepared a 'Bibliography of Works on A. J. Toynbee, 1946-60', *History and Theory*, iv, no. 2, pp. 212-33. C. M. Macinnes has edited an attractive volume, to which thirty-two distinguished scholars have contributed short sections, *History: Man's March through Time* (Grolier Society, London, 80s.). M. Grant has written an able account of *The*



*Civilizations of Europe* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 63s.). P. Ilsoe and O. Jansen are concerned essentially with western Europe in their *World History in Pictures*, 413 plates, 14 ground-plans (Harrap, 36s.). A revised version in translation (by W. O. Henderson) has appeared of S. de Vries and T. Luykx, *An Atlas of World History* (Nelson, 50s.). E. R. Tannenbaum gives a clear, illustrated text in one volume on an immense theme in *European Civilization since the Middle Ages* (John Wiley, N.Y., \$8.95). A note of caution on the conditions under which comparative history becomes a practicable proposition is sounded by Th. Schieder, 'Möglichkeiten und Grenzen Vergleichender Methoden in der Geschichtswissenschaft', *Historische Zeitschrift*, 200, pp. 529-51, while the same journal, 201, no. 3, is devoted essentially to a discussion of the work of Max Weber in relation to classical history (by A. Heuss), to universal history and political thought (by W. J. Mommsen), and to the sociological aspect in history (by K. Bosl).

For scholars interested in the Public Record Office the formation of the List and Index Society (annual subscription £1) will prove invaluable. It aims at publishing copies of lists and indexes hitherto available only at the Record Office itself, and has already produced, by the end of 1965, six volumes including a select catalogue of unpublished Search Room lists (see below pp. 17 and 31-2). R. E. Latham has prepared for the British Academy a *Revised medieval Latin word-list from British and Irish Sources* (O.U.P., 50s.). Local Historians will welcome a revised edition of the *English Local History Handlist*, ed. F. W. Kuhlicke and F. G. Emmison (The Historical Association, 8s. 6d.). *History* continues its very useful series of Short Guides to Records with 'Wills', by R. S. France, pp. 36-9, 'Recusant Rolls', by J. A. Williams, pp. 193-6, and 'Deeds of Title', by A. D. Carr, pp. 323-8. Among recent British Museum publications of general note are *Reproductions from illuminated manuscripts*, 5th series, 25s., and *English book illustrations, 966-1846*, 42s. L. N. Valentine has produced a glossary for *Ornament in medieval manuscripts* (Faber, 30s.). Margaret Wood, *The English Medieval House* (Phoenix, 8 guineas) provides an able account of an important, somewhat neglected, topic.

H. R. LOYN

## II. - PREHISTORY

**General.** - Probably the most outstanding book on general archaeology to appear since the war is Stuart Piggott, *Ancient Europe* (Edinburgh U.P., 42s.). Copiously documented, this book is only matched by Childe's work of a generation ago in its comprehensive scope and it should be in every library of repute. The only criticism which can be made is that many of the line illustrations are thinly reproduced and lack scales. S. E. Thomas, *Pre-Roman Britain* (Studio Vista, 63s.) is yet another picture book of prehistoric material and a good one, though one may question the need for books of this sort as anything other than status symbols. F. Hole & R. F. Heizer, *An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology* (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New York, 56s.) is confined mainly to the New World, but seems reliable.

In the sphere of regional studies, several good works on British archaeology have appeared, though they do not strictly confine themselves to the prehistoric period. H. W. Timperly & E. Brill, *Ancient Trackways of Wessex* (Phoenix House, 50s.) is a good publication of some most valuable fieldwork. W. J. Varley, *Cheshire before the Romans* (Cheshire Community Council, 15s.) is a commendable piece of local enterprise and astonishingly good value for the price; the author's idiosyncratic views will not commend themselves to the serious archaeologist. Wales is favoured by two excellent volumes: K. Watson, *North Wales* (Cory, Adams & MacKay, 15s.) which is a most useful manual, and I. L. Foster & L. Alcock (eds.), *Prehistoric and Early Wales* (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 60s.), which at last replaces Wheeler's long outdated book. R. Fcachem, *The North Britons* (Hutchinson, 45s.) is an authoritative and comprehensive volume while no visitor to Ireland should be without *National Monuments of Ireland in the Charge of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland* (Irish Tourist Board, Dublin, 7s. 6d.).

Regional studies of areas outside the British Isles are well served: W. Watson, *Early Civilisation in China* (Thames & Hudson, 30s.) is an excellent, concise account and B. B. Lal, *Indian Archaeology since Independence* (Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, R. 15) is most useful. E. Condurachi, *Rumanian Archaeology in the 20th Century* (Rumanian Academy, Lei 6.75) is a very good summary account, and two volumes in the *Ancient Peoples & Places* series, D. Trump, *Central & Southern Italy* (Thames & Hudson, 35s.) and M. Guido, *Sardinia* (Thames & Hudson, 30s.) are also noteworthy.

Technical matters are dealt with in three books: Sir Gavin de Beer, *Genetics and Prehistory* (C.U.P., 5s.) is most lucid and A. Rosenfeld, *The Inorganic Raw Materials of Antiquity* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 45s.) is very good. C. W. Ceram, *Archaeology* (Paul Hamlyn, 6s.) is good value for its illustrations, but too much reliance should not be placed on the text.

**Stone Age.**—Two most important works appeared during the year: L. S. B. Leakey, *Olduvai Gorge Vol I: Fauna—Background* (C.U.P., 75s.) is the first part of the definitive report on a most important site and has been produced with commendable promptitude; C. D. Ovey (ed.), *The Swanscombe Skull* (Royal Anthropological Institute, 6 gns.) is a most important publication. H. D. Sankalia, *Stone Age Tools* (Deccan Research Institute, Poona, R. 15) is most stimulating and provocative. Three important works on the Neolithic are M. Almagro and A. Arribas, *El Poblado ya la Necropolis Megalíticos de Los Millares* (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, N.P.), G. Bailloud, *Le Néolithique dans le Bassin Parisien* (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, N.P.) and R. de Valera and S. O'Nuallain, *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland, II: Co. Mayo* (Stationery Office, Dublin, 55s.). I. F. Smith, *Windmill Hill and Avebury* (O.U.P., 5 gns.) has been long awaited and provides a valuable illustrated corpus of the material from these important sites.

**Bronze Age.**—The new edition of J. D. S. Pendlebury, *The Archaeology of Crete* (Methuen, 63s.) will be most welcome to Aegean archaeologists; a more modern study of an adjacent area is E. Vermeule, *Greece in the*

*Bronze Age* (Chicago U.P., \$10), a good and comprehensive study. J.-M. Casal, *Fouilles d'Amri* (Commission des Fouilles Archologiques, Paris, NF. 80) is also noteworthy.

**Iron Age.** — J. Filip, *Celtic Civilisation and its Heritage* (Artia Books, 7s. 6d.) is a book no serious historian or archaeologist should be without. N. K. Chadwick, *Celtic Britain* (Thames & Hudson, 35s.) and K. H. Jackson, *The Oldest Irish Tradition: A Window on the Iron Age* (C.U.P., 10s. 6d.) only deal marginally with prehistoric topics, but are both notable studies by acknowledged authorities. Of more specialized interest are J. Le Gall, *Alesia, Archéologie et Histoire* (ed. Fayard, Paris, NF. 14.60), J. Keller, *Das Keltische Fürstengrab von Reinheim* (Römisch-Germanisch Zentralmuseum, Mainz, N.P.) and I. M. Stead, *The La Tène Cultures of Eastern Yorkshire* (Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 25s.). J. Kastelic: *Situla Art* (Thames & Hudson) is a splendidly illustrated English edition of this well-known work.

R. G. LIVENS

### III. — ANCIENT HISTORY TO A.D. 500

**Sources, Works of Reference, General Works, etc.** — T. S. Brown has discussed Herodotus on Egypt (*Amer. J. Phil.*), F. P. Rizzo writes on the chronology of the life of Hellanicus (*Athenaeum*), N. G. L. Hammond on personal freedom in the Oresteia of Aeschylus (*J. Hellen. Stud.*), and O. Murray on Philodemus's views of monarchy (*J. Rom. Stud.*). Of Cicero's letters to Atticus there is an edition of books i-iv by D. R. Shackleton Bailey (C.U.P., 2 vols. 90s.), and the text of i-viii is edited by W. S. Watts (Clarendon Press, 25s.). R. M. Ogilvie's *Commentary on Livy, books 1-5* (Clarendon Press, £5) is a most valuable work, as also is A. H. McDonald's text of Livy xxxi-xxxv (Clarendon Press, 25s.); *Tite-Live et les premiers siècles de Rome* (Paris, F. 9) by R. Bloch is a useful introduction to recent discussions. P. A. Stadter has written *Plutarch's Historical Methods, an analysis of the Mulierum Virtutes* (Harvard, 32s.). F. Millar discusses Epictetus and the imperial court (*J.R.S.*), E. Koestermann, Tacitus and Transpadana (*Athenaeum*), Alan Cameron the *Historia Augusta* (*J.R.S.*) and Palladius and Christian polemic (*ibid.*), while A. F. Norman has a useful edition of *Libanius's Autobiography (Oration I)* (Oxford, 63s.).

Supplementband X of Pauly-Wissowa's *Real-Encyclopaedia* (Stuttgart, £8 15s.) includes articles Militarrecht, Populares, Vandals, Vegetius and Trajan. The first (of four) volumes of *Der Kleine Pauly (Aachen-Dichalkon)* has appeared, as also the massive *Lexicon der Alten Welt* (Artemis, Zurich, £21); both are welcome, though some reservations may be felt about them. It is good to have many of V. Ehrenberg's papers published as *Polis und Imperium* (Zurich, Sw. fr. 75). The Unesco corporate history, *The Ancient World, 1200 B.C. to A.D. 500* (Allen & Unwin, 3 vols. £6 6s.) by L. Pareti and others is unfortunately not entirely successful. On the other hand C. G. Starr's *History of the Ancient World* (Oxford, 63s.) is an

excellent introduction. M. A. Levi has an essay on *Political Power in the Ancient World* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 30s.), while there is much useful matter on ancient trade and politics in vol. I of 2e Congrès internationale d'histoire économique, Aix-en-Provence (Paris, with vol. 2, F. 68.50).

**Oriental and Greek History.** — Space does not allow me to list the fascicules of the revised *Cambridge Ancient History* which continue to appear, nor the titles of the new Library of the Early Civilizations (Thames & Hudson, 30s. each) which comprises expanded or revised chapters from the massive book, *The Dawn of Civilization*. M. E. L. Mallowan has published a standard account of *Nimrud and its Remains* (Collins, £16 16s.), the military capital of Assyria, while R. Drews has an article on Assyria in classical universal historians (*Historia*). An English version of M. Noth's well-known *The Old Testament World* (A. and C. Black, 48s.) is welcome, together with W. Culican's *The Medes and Persians* (Thames & Hudson, 35s.).

*A Traveller's History of Greece* by A. R. Burn (Hodder & Stoughton, 45s.) is an excellent sketch, while F. Chamoux' *The Civilization of Greece* (Allen & Unwin, 75s.) has some good pictures. R. F. Willetts's *Ancient Crete* (Routledge, 35s) deals with classical rather than pre-classical history. There is a translation of R. Flacelière's *Daily Life in Greece* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 42s.). A. M. Snodgrass has an important contribution on the hoplite and history (*J.H.S.*; *Riv. Stor. Ital.*) and T. T. B. Ryder a book on *Koine Eirene* (Oxford, 42s.). W. K. Pritchett's *Studies in ancient Greek Topography* (California U.P., \$6.50) is important for military history. Here may be noted F. Papazoglau on the origins of the Illyrian state (*Historia*). R. Flacelière has a short book on *Greek Oracles* (Elek, 25s.), while sixth-century religious thought is considered in J. Pollard's *Seers, Shrines and Sirens* (Allen & Unwin, 25s.). H. C. Baldry has written *The Unity of Mankind in Greek Thought* (Cambridge, 37s. 6d.), and J. B. Skemp *The Greeks and the Gospel* (Carey Kingsgate, 25s.). J. Boardman is stimulating on *Greek Art* (and cheap: 18s. paperback, Thames & Hudson), while G. M. Richter is not cheap but equally authoritative on *The Portraits of the Greeks* (3 vols, Phaidon, £25). Two other items may be mentioned: H. W. Ritter, *Diadem und Königsherrschaft* (Munich, DM. 26) and A. M. Burford on the economics of Greek temple building (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.*).

R. H. Simpson has compiled *A Gazetteer and Atlas of Mycenaean Sites* (London. Inst. Class. Stud., 50s.), C. G. Starr has written on the credibility of early Spartan history (*Historia*), D. Kienast on the reforms of 508 B.C. at Athens (*Hist. Zeitschr.*), R. J. Buck on those of 489 (*Class. Phil.*), H. B. Mattingly on the Peace of Callias (*Historia*), P. A. Brunt on Spartan policy in the Archidamian war (*Phoenix*), D. M. MacDowell on the general Nikostratos (*Cl. Qu.*), M. F. McGregor on the genius of Alcibiades (*Phoenix*), and E. Delebecque a work on *Thucydide et Alcibiade* (Aix, pp. 250). A number of *Greece and Rome* (xii, n.2) is devoted to Alexander the Great. A. E. Samuel writes on Alexander's royal journals (*Historia*), G. C. Hansen on Alexander and the Brahmins (*Klio*), D. Kienast on A. and the Ganges (*Historia*), L. C. Ruggini on the legend of A. from

the Antonines to the Middle Ages (*Athenaeum*), G. Bendinelli on Casander (*Riv. Fil.*), M. Fortina on *Cassandro, re di Macedonia* (l. 2000), and J. A. O. Larsen on Phocis in the Social War of 220-217 B.C. (*Phoenix*).

**Roman History.** — Some of L. Pareti's Roman articles are usefully collected in *Scritti Minori* III (Rome, l. 8000). *The Romans*, edited by J. P. Balsdon (Watts, 15s.), contains introductory essays. F. De Martino continues his useful *Storia della costituzione romana* (IV, pt. 2: Naples, l. 2500). The views of Polybius on Roman imperialism are discussed by F. W. Walbank (*J.R.S.*), and those of Poseidonius by H. Strasburger (*ibid.*). M. J. V. Bell writes on tactical reform in the Republican army (*Historia*), D. C. Earl on *professio* (*Historia*), R. Duncan-Jones on costs in Roman Italy (*Pap. Br. Sch. Rome*) and on the finances of the younger Pliny (*ibid.*), and L. Casson on Roman harbour and river boats (*J.R.S.*). I. Kajanto has a book on *The Latin Cognomina* (Helsinki, FM. 20.90). *Roman Art and Architecture* by R. M. Wheeler (Thames & Hudson, 35s.) and *The Art of the Romans* by J. M. C. Toynbee (Thames & Hudson, 18s., paperback) are both excellent.

*Early Rome and the Latins* by A. Alföldi (Michigan U.P., £5) is a highly controversial but important book. C. J. Classen has written on the monarchy reflected in Republican literature (*Historia*), W. V. Harris on Roman treaties with Etruscan cities (*ibid.*), R. E. A. Palmer on the censorship of 312 B.C. (*ibid.*). *Hannibal's Legacy* by A. J. Toynbee (Oxford, £12 12s., 2 vols.) is a fully documented survey of the Italian confederacy from its beginnings to 133 B.C. P. G. Walsh has written on Massinissa (*J.R.S.*), E. S. Gruen on Mucius Scaevola (*Athenaeum*) and on the *lex Varia* (*J.R.S.*), D. C. Earl on Ti. Gracchus's last assembly (*Athenaeum*), A. R. Hands on the *lex Acilia* (*Latomus*), P. A. Brunt on Italian aims in 90 B.C. (*J.R.S.*) and on *amicitia* in the late Republic (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.*), G. V. Sumner on the elections of 66 (*Phoenix*) and J. Linderski on those of 59 (*Historia*), R. Seager on Cicero's exile (*Latomus*), E. Badian on Cato and Cyprus (*J.R.S.*), R. E. Smith on Caesar's consulship (*Phoenix*), D. Timpe on his Gallic war (*Historia*), L. A. Thompson on Cicero's succession problem in Cilicia (*Am. J. Ph.*), C. L. Batcock on Fulvia (*ibid.*), and T. P. Wiseman on the last of the Metelli (*Latomus*). J. F. C. Fuller's *Julius Caesar* (Eyre & Spottiswood, 42s.), is not original but a soldier's assessment.

G. W. Bowersock (over-?) emphasizes an interesting aspect of Augustan policy in *Augustus and the Greek World* (Clarendon Press, 30s.). F. Millar writes on the jurisdiction of imperial procurators (*Historia*), P. R. C. Weaver on freedmen procurators (*ibid.*), D. Stockton on Primus and Murena (*ibid.*), M. Hammond on the sincerity of Augustus (*Harvard Studies*), G. Alföldy on Tiberius' provincial policy (*Latomus*), G. V. Sumner on Sejanus (*Phoenix*), U. Schillinger-Hafele on Gauls in the Senate (*Historia*), O. Murray on the Stoics and the quinquennium Neronis (*ibid.*), J. F. Gilliam on the Dura rosters and the *Constitutio Antoniniana* (*ibid.*), B. Gerov on Marcianus, general of Gallienus (*Athenaeum*), D. Conduché on the death of Julian (*Latomus*), G. Clemente on the Dioecesis Italiae in the fourth century (*Athenaeum*), S. I. Oost on Galla Placidia (*Cl. Phil.*), S. F. Bonner on Gratian's edict on teachers' pay (*Amer. J.*

*Phil.*), F. Paschoud on Symmachus' religious ideal (*Historia*), A. Lippold on Ursinus and Damasus (*ibid.*).

On provincial matters there are G. Alföldy, *Bevölkerung und Gesellschaft der römischen Provinz Dalmatia* (Budapest), R. Syme on the governors of Pannonia Inferior (*Historia*), E. A. Thompson's brief but useful *The Early Germans* (Clarendon Press, 21s.), G. W. Clarke on the 'Treveri' in Tacitus (*Historia*), D. Tudor on the fortifications of Roman cities in the third century (*ibid.*), and J. Colin on Pliny and the Greek cities in Pontus-Bithynia (*ibid.*). An important landmark for Roman Britain is the publication of *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain, I, Inscriptions on Stone*, by R. G. Collingwood and R. P. Wright (Clarendon Press, £12 12s.). W. Bonser's *A Romano-British Bibliography (55 B.C. - A.D. 449)*, 2 vols. (Blackwell, £8 8s.) is most welcome. P. Salway has dealt with *The Frontier People of Roman Britain* (C.U.P., £3), D. R. Dudley and G. Webster with *The Roman Conquest of Britain, A.D. 43-57* (Batsford, 30s.) and E. and J. R. Harris with *The Oriental Cults in Roman Britain* (Leiden, Fl. 24).

Other topics include C. Saumagne, *Le Droit latin et les cités romaines sous l'empire* (Paris, F. 12), M. W. Frederiksen on errors and drafts of Roman municipal laws (*J.R.S.*), J. E. A. Crake on early Christians and Roman law (*Phoenix*), a good textbook by J. G. Davies on *The Early Christian Church* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 50s.), and two important contributions, W. H. C. Frend's *Martyrdom and Persecution in the Early Church* (Blackwell, £4 12s. 6d.) and E. R. Dodds's *Pagan and Christian in an Age of Anxiety* (C.U.P., 37s. 6d.).

H. H. SCULLARD

#### IV. - THE EARLIER MIDDLE AGES, 500-1200

**Europe (excluding the British Isles).** - The great Charlemagne exhibition at Aachen was the occasion for the publication, with W. Braunsfels as general editor, of *Karl der Grosse. Lebenswerk und Nachleben* (Düsseldorf: Schwann, 3 vols.). The first volume, *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte*, ed. H. Beumann, contains 27 articles on a great variety of topics including K. F. Werner, 'Bedeutende Adelsfamilien im Reich Karls des Grossen', and two articles by F. L. Ganshof on the administration of justice and on royal institutions. There are regional studies by K. Reindel on Bavaria, by B. Bligny on Burgundy and by Ph. Wolff on Aquitaine. The two articles in English are both important, P. Grierson, 'Money and Coinage under Charlemagne', and J. M. Wallace-Hadrill, 'Charlemagne and England'. The other volumes are *Das Geistige Leben*, ed. B. Bischoff and *Karolingische Kunst*, ed. W. Braunsfels and H. Schnitzler. A fourth volume is yet to appear. Those unable to afford this lavish publication might well consider the catalogue of the exhibition, *Charlemagne: Oeuvre, Rayonnement et Survivances* (Aix-la-Chapelle, 37s. 6d.) also available in a German version. The scale of the exhibition makes this an unusually rewarding catalogue; and it is well illustrated with 158 plates.

Another richly illustrated and authoritative book is D. Bullough, *The Age of Charlemagne* (London: Elek, 95s.). There have also been a number of technical studies, notably Ann Freeman, 'Further studies in the *Libri Carolini*', *Speculum* xl, pp. 203-89 in which she discusses the versions made in the course of compilation and develops her argument that Theodulf of Orleans was the author. F. L. Ganshof has discussed 'The Impact of Charlemagne on the Institutions of the Frankish Realm', *Speculum*, xl, pp. 47-62, and J. M. Wallace-Hadrill has made a most welcome study of Carolingian kingship in his lecture 'The *Via Regia* of the Carolingian Age' in *Trends in Medieval Political Thought*, ed. Beryl Smalley (Oxford: Blackwell, 25s.), pp. 22-41. South-western Frankia is the subject of several publications, including A. R. Lewis, *The Development of Southern French and Catalan Society, 718-1050* (Austin: Texas U. P. \$8.00). In 'The Nasi of Frankland in the Ninth Century and the *Colophus Judaeorum* in Toulouse', *Proc. American Acad. for Jewish Research*, xxxiii, pp. 51-82, A. J. Zuckermann discusses the counts of Toulouse, and offers a foretaste of what promises to be an interesting study of the Jewish community in Carolingian Frankia. A. Dupont, 'L'aprision et le régime aprisonnaire dans le Midi de la France (fin du VIII<sup>e</sup> - début du X<sup>e</sup> siècles)', *Moyen Age*, lxxi, pp. 179-213, 375-99, is largely concerned with Carolingian colonization in Septimania and Roussillon. D. H. Green, *The Carolingian Lord, Semantic studies on four O.H.G. words: Balder, Frô, Trahtin, Hërro* (C.U.P., £6), has a wider interest than the title may suggest. He illuminates early Germanic society, the development of feudalism and of Germanic kingship and shows how valuable semantic studies can be in revealing thought and attitudes when evidence is limited and slight. This book is particularly interesting on the conversion of the Germans and draws attention to some important differences between the various Germanic areas of early medieval Europe.

*The Dark Ages*, ed. D. Talbot Rice (Thames and Hudson, 8 gns.) is a coffee-table book, and sandwiched among the pictures are 15 essays including Sirarpic der Nersessian on Armenia, C. Mango and Joan Hussey on Byzantium, P. Grierson on the Carolingians, and D. A. Bullough on Germanic Italy and on the Ottonian Empire. In contrast *L'Occidente e l'Islam nell'alto medioevo* (Settimane di Studio del Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo, Spoleto, 2 vols.) is not illustrated but, as usual, reports the multilingual discussions. The papers include C. Cahen, 'Quelques problèmes concernant l'expansion économique musulmane au haut moyen âge', R. S. Lopez, 'L'importanza del mondo islamico nella vita economica europea', Tadeusz Lewicki, 'L'apport des sources arabes médiévales (ix<sup>e</sup>-x<sup>e</sup> siècles) à la connaissance de l'Europe Centrale et Orientale' and a lengthy contribution by C. Sanchez-Albornoz, 'El Islam de España y el Occidente'. L. Musset uses a great variety of evidence, archaeological, linguistic and numismatic as well as historical in his intelligent and stimulating *Les Invasions: Les Vagues Germaniques* and *Les Invasions: Le second assaut contre l'Europe chrétienne (VII<sup>e</sup>-XI<sup>e</sup> siècles)* (Paris, P.U.F., Nouvelle Clio, NF. 20 each). This book will be helpful both as a guide to recent work in a vast field and as a lucid statement of the problems that historians of the period must face. Articles on military aspects of the Dark Ages

include K. Leyser, 'The Battle of the Lech, 955. A study in tenth-century warfare', *History* 1, pp. 1-25, and J. L. Teall, 'The Barbarians in Justinian's Armies', *Speculum*, xl, pp. 294-322. The most notable of several publications concerning the Vikings is *The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation*, ed. R. A. Skelton, Thomas E. Marston, George D. Painter (New Haven and London: Yale U.P., 5 gns.). The fuss that has followed the appearance of this book has obscured the point that the map, whether genuine or not, adds nothing to our knowledge of Viking activity in the Atlantic (see also below pp. 27 and 62).

In *Dissent and reform in the early Middle Ages* (University of California Press) J. B. Russell attempts a classification of different types of dissent, and offers some general conclusions about the distribution and chronology of dissent in the period 700-1150. *L'eremitismo in Occidente nei secoli xi e xii* (Atti della seconda Settimana internazionale di studio Mendola, 30 agosto - 6 settembre 1962: Miscellanea del Centro di Studi Mediovali, iv; Milan: Vita e Pensiero) includes J. Leclercq, 'L'érémisme en Occident jusqu'à l'an mil', and L. Génicot, 'L'érémisme du xi<sup>e</sup> siècle dans son contexte économique et social', as well as general surveys by areas, e.g. J. Becquet on western France, H. Dauphin on England, and H. Grundmann on Germany. Katherine F. Drew has a brief study of the economic and legal aspects of 'The Italian Monasteries of Nonantola, San Salvatore and Santa Maria Theodota in the 8th and 9th centuries', *Manuscripta*, ix, pp. 131-54. H. E. J. Cowdrey, 'Unions and Confraternity with Cluny', *Journ. Eccl. Hist.*, xvi, pp. 152-62 shows how Cluny, especially under Abbot Hugh, established a network of *confratres*. J. Dubois, 'La carte des diocèses de France avant la Révolution', *Annales*, xx, pp. 680-91 shows, on a scale of 1:200,000, the dioceses in 1790, and illustrates earlier stages with smaller maps.

Many teachers will be glad to have the aid of J. R. Strayer, *Feudalism* (Princeton: Van Nostrand, Anvil Book 86, \$1.45). Detailed studies include H. Platelle, *La Justice Seigneuriale de l'Abbaye de Saint Amande: Son organisation judiciaire, sa procédure et sa compétence du xi<sup>e</sup> au xvi<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Louvain: Bibliothèque de la Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique, Belg. Fr. 390) and J. Baerten, 'Les origines des comtes de Looz et la formation territoriale du comté', *Rev. Belge Phil. Hist.*, xliii, pp. 459-91, 1217-1242. I. A. Agus, *Urban Civilization in Pre-Crusade Europe: A study of organized town life in north-western Europe during the tenth and eleventh centuries, based on the responsa literature* (New York: Yeshiva Univ. P., 2 vols., \$15) is an attempt to make available to historians the political, social and economic information preserved in little known Jewish sources, but with insufficient explanation of technicalities and little discussion of the transmission of the texts. *Die Zeit der Stadtgründung im Ostseeraum*, ed. M. Stenberger (Visby: Gotlands Fornsal, Acta Visbyensia I) is a report of a conference held in Visby in 1963 and among the many valuable papers particular attention should be drawn to those by N. L. Rasmusson on numismatic evidence, and by P. Grimm on archaeological studies in eastern Germany. K. Bosl, ed., *Zur Geschichte der Bayern* (Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft) is a collection of papers by various authors, largely concerned with the period before 1200. In



'Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion in 1176', *Historical Studies (Australia and New Zealand)*, xii, pp. 1-21, P. Munz re-examines Frederick's Italian policy before Legnano and traces the development of the story of the clash between Frederick and Henry. P. Berghaus and G. Hatz have edited an important collection of numismatic papers as a tribute to Walter Hävernich called *Dona Numismatica* (Hamburg DM. 30). A. Verplaetse, 'L'architecture en Flandre entre 900 et 1200 d'après les sources narratives contemporaines', *Cahiers Civ. Méd.*, viii, pp. 25-42 is a wide-ranging study. O. Hageneder and A. Haidacher, *Die Register Innocenz III - 1. Pontifikatsjahr, 1198-99* (Köln: Böhlau, 1964) should have been noted last year.

Two bibliographical articles should be mentioned: P. Toubert surveys work on medieval Italian history (10th-13th centuries) published in 1955-64 in *Revue Historique*, ccxxxiv, pp. 411-46 and ccxxxv, pp. 135-92, and L. Génicot, 'La noblesse dans la société médiévale', *Moyen Age*, lxxi, pp. 539-60, provides a comprehensive survey with valuable comments.

**The British Isles.** - In 'Problems of Early West Saxon History', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 10-29, D. P. Kirby suggests some corrections to the account in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. P. Chaplais, 'The Origin and Authenticity of the Royal Anglo-Saxon Diploma', *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, iii, pp. 48-61, is an important re-examination of some commonly accepted assumptions about these texts. H. R. Loyn, *The Norman Conquest* (Hutchinson U.L., 15s.) and F. Barlow, *William I and the Norman Conquest* (London: English Universities Press, 12s. 6d.) are convenient and brief introductions to the subject. Professor Barlow has also written on 'Edward the Confessor's Early Life, Character and Attitudes', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 225-51. P. H. Sawyer has attempted to explain why England was so attractive to invaders in 'The Wealth of England in the eleventh century', *Trans. R. Hist. S.*, xv, pp. 145-64. Some of the most important consequences of the Conquest are discussed by C. Warren Hollister, *The Military Organization of Norman England* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 45s.) and, more narrowly, J. Beeler considers 'The composition of Anglo-Norman Armies', *Speculum*, xl, pp. 398-414. G. D. G. Hall has edited and translated *The treatise on the laws and customs of the realm of England commonly called Glauvill* (Nelson with Selden Soc., 84s.), and D. M. Stenton has discussed this critical period in the development of English government in *English justice between the Norman Conquest and the Great Charter, 1066-1215* (Allen and Unwin, 25s.). In 'The Plantagenet Dominions', *History*, I, pp. 289-308, J. Le Patourel sets England in its continental context.

*The English Church and the papacy in the Middle Ages*, ed. C. H. Lawrence (Burns and Oates, 30s.) includes contributions by Kathleen Hughes on the Celtic Church, Margaret Deanesly on the Anglo-Saxon Church, and C. Duggan on the period from 1066 to 1216. The relations between King and Church after Becket's death are discussed by H. Mayr-Harting, 'Henry II and the Papacy, 1170-1189', *Journ. Eccl. Hist.*, xvi, pp. 39-53. A. Morey and C. N. L. Brooke, *Gilbert Foliot and his letters* (C.U.P., 60s.) is a valuable study of one of Becket's most significant contemporaries. E. John continues his study of the monastic reformation in 'The Church

of Winchester and the 'Tenth-Century Reformation', *Bull. of the John Rylands Lib.*, xlvii, pp. 404-29, and K. Pellens gives an indication of the interesting conclusions he has reached while preparing a new edition of 'The Tracts of the Norman Anonymous: C.C.C.C. MS. 415', in *Trans. Cambridge Bibliographical Soc.*, iv, pt. ii, pp. 155-65.

H. E. Hallam, *Settlement and Society: A study of the early agrarian history of South Lincolnshire* (C.U.P., 60s.) is a detailed study of land reclamation between Domesday Book and the mid-thirteenth century. J. Z. Titow has replied to Joan Thirsk in 'Medieval England and the Open-Field System', *Past and Present*, xxxii, pp. 86-102, and she has responded in the following issue, pp. 142-47.

Among the many interesting papers of *The Fourth Viking Congress* held in York in 1961 now edited by A. Small (Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd for Univ. of Aberdeen, 50s.) two should be mentioned in particular: G. R. J. Jones, 'Early territorial organization in northern England and its bearing on the Scandinavian settlement', pp. 67-84, and W. S. Angus, 'Christianity as a political force in Northumbria in the Danish and Norse Periods', pp. 142-65. The 'Scandinavian Settlement in the territory of the Five Boroughs: The Place-name evidence', has been thoroughly discussed by K. Cameron in an Inaugural Lecture published by the University of Nottingham. The numismatic evidence for Scandinavian Britain has been conveniently summarized by R. H. M. Dolley, *Viking Coins of the Danelaw and of Dublin* (British Museum, 5s.).

H. M. and Joan Taylor, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture* (C.U.P., 2 vols., 10 gns.) is a monumental survey of the surviving remains, and is likely to remain the standard work of reference on the subject for many years to come. E. M. Jope, 'The Saxon Building-Stone Industry in Southern and Midland England', *Medieval Archaeology*, viii, pp. 91-118, draws very interesting conclusions from a detailed study of the stone used in those buildings. The new edition of Françoise Henry, *Irish Art in the Early Christian Period to A.D. 800* (Methuen, 63s.) is very well illustrated.

P. H. SAWYER

## V. - THE LATER MIDDLE AGES, 1200 - c. 1500

**British History.** - (a) SOURCES AND GUIDES TO SOURCES. - Perhaps the most valuable publication of the year was *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench under Edward III*, vol. vi, ed. G. O. Sayles (Selden Society, vol. lxxxii, pp. cix + 181 × 2 + 182-206) with an important introduction, including lists of judges and law officers from 1341 to 1422. In *Documents illustrating the rule of Walter de Wenlok, Abbot of Westminster, 1283-1307* (Royal Hist. Soc. Camden 4th ser., vol. ii, pp. vii + 285) Barbara F. Harvey published Wenlok's writs, accounts, compositions and household ordinances. Bishops' registers published during the year were *The Rolls and Registers of Bishop Oliver Sutton 1280-1299*, vol. v, 1294-6 (Lincoln Record Soc., vol. lx, pp. vii + 254), ed. Rosalind M. T. Hill, *The Register of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, 1420-1455*, *Registrum Commune*, vol. ii (Canterbury & York Soc., and Devon & Cornwall Record

Soc., pp. 417) ed. G. R. Dunstan, and *The Registers of Roger Martival, Bishop of Salisbury, 1315-30*, vol. iii, *Royal Writs* (Canterbury & York Soc., vol. lix pp. xxxviii + 278), ed. Susan Reynolds. The London Record Society inaugurated its programme with *London possessory assizes: a calendar*, comprising assizes of novel disseisin and mort d'ancestor between 1340 and 1451 (London Record Soc., vol. i, pp. xxvii + 199) ed. Helena M. Chew. *The Cartulary of Canonsleigh Abbey: A Calendar* (Devon & Cornwall Record Soc., n.s. vol. viii, pp. xxxix + 144, 35s.) was edited from B. M. Harleian MS. no. 3660 by Vera C. M. London. Cartularies of Augustinc houses are not very plentiful, and this house had the additional peculiarity of being changed into a nunnery. *Anglo-Scottish relations, 1174-1328: Some selected documents* (Nelson, pp. lvi + 182 × 2 + 185 98, £4 4s.) ed. E. L. G. Stones with translations, is a useful if untypical addition to the series of medieval texts.

An edition of an unpublished chronicle for the reign of Henry VI is promised by G. L. Harriss in 'A fifteenth-century chronicle at Trinity College, Dublin' (*Bulletin of Instit. of Hist. Res.*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 212-18). C. R. Cheney edited, partly from a wrapper to some ministers' accounts, 'A papal privilege for Tonbridge Priory' from Innocent III (*Ibid.*, pp. 192-200); 'A thirteenth-century agreement on water for livestock in the Lindsey Marsh' was printed and translated by A. E. B. Owen from Duchy of Lancaster records (*Agricultural Hist. Review*, vol. xiii, pp. 40-46); 'An indenture of agreement between two English knights for mutual aid and counsel in peace and war, 5 December 1298' was published from the Berkshire Record Office, by K. B. McFarlane (*Bulletin of Instit. of Hist. Res.*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 200-10), and 'Draft letters patent of manumission and pardon for the men of Somerset in 1381' by Barbara F. Harvey (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, vol. lxxx, pp. 89-91), whilst F. R. H. Du Boulay described 'A fifteenth-century memorandum book from the diocese of Canterbury' (*Bulletin of Instit. of Hist. Res.*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 210-12), apparently from the commissary-general's court; and Lynn H. and Carolyn Nelson printed 'A lost fragment of the *Defensio juris domus Lancastriae*' of which the only known complete manuscript perished in the fire at the Cottonian Library (*Speculum*, vol. xl, pp. 290-3). The publication of John Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541*, xi, *The Welsh Dioceses (Bangor Llandaff, St. Asaph, St. David's)*, compiled by B. Jones (Athlone Press, pp. xiii + 99, 35s.), left only the index to complete the series to 1541. A German view of publications on the English middle ages was afforded by Fritz Trautz in 'Literaturbericht über die Geschichte Englands im Mittelalter: Veröffentlichungen 1945 bis 1962/63' (*Historische Zeitschrift, Sonderheft 2*, pp. 108-259). The first publications of the newly-formed List and Index Society included lists of *Exchequer K.R. Ecclesiastical Documents* (E 135), and *Exchequer K.R. & L. T. R. Memoranda Rolls* (E 159, 352, 368, 371-2) (List and Index Society, vols, ii, iv, folios 73 + 117, reproduced from typescript), and another useful catalogue was compiled by Jane Sayers, *Estate documents at Lambeth Palace Library: a short catalogue* (Leicester U.P., pp. xvi + 87, 21s.).

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. - The 750th anniversary saw the publication of J. C. Holt's *Magna Carta* (C.U.P., pp. xvi + 378, £3), which seems likely

to be the standard work on the subject for some time to come, and also of a stimulating Selden Society lecture by Helen M. Cam, *Magna Carta – event or document?* (Quaritch, pp. 26, 7s. 6d.). Those historians who tend to ignore heraldry were sharply reminded of its potential importance by N. Denholm-Young's *History and Heraldry, 1254 to 1310, a study of the historical value of the rolls of arms* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, pp. xi + 182, 30s.), and Elizabeth Eames combined archaeological with documentary evidence to describe 'The royal apartments at Clarendon Palace in the reign of Henry III' (*Jnl. of British Archaeological Assoc.*, vol. xxviii, pp. 57–85). An eagerly-awaited book, *The Commons and their Speakers in English Parliaments 1376–1523*, by J. S. Roskell (Manchester U.P., pp. ix + 390, 50s.) was perhaps a little disappointing in that it did not bring together all the author's detailed work on individual speakers, or even list his published articles on them, but at least he has told us all that we are likely to know about the office in its first 150 years. It is not a book that will be lightly superseded. Four short articles, and one long one, lead on to the wars of the roses: 'The northern rebellions in the later years of Richard II' by J. G. Bellamy (*Bulletin of the John Rylands Libr.*, vol. xlvii, pp. 254–74), 'Owain Glyn Dŵr and the lordship of Ruthin' by R. I. Jack (*Welsh History Review*, vol. ii, pp. 303–22) adding some details to our knowledge of the revolt, and showing that Ruthin did not suffer so much from it as has been supposed, 'Sir William Sturmy's embassy to Germany in 1405–6' by J. L. Kirby (*History Today*, vol. xv, pp. 39–47), 'The death of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk' in 1450 by R. Virgoe (*Bulletin of John Rylands Libr.*, vol. xlvii, pp. 489–502), and 'The estates and finances of Richard, Duke of York (1411–60)' by J. T. Rosenthal (*Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History*, ed. W. M. Bowsky, Nebraska U. P., vol. ii, pp. 115–204), with tables and lists of officers. In *The Wars of the Roses* (Secker and Warburg, pp. 336, 50s.) J. R. Lander covered the greater part of the fifteenth century by means of quotations from chronicles and other contemporary sources, whilst K. B. McFarlane's *Wars of the Roses* (The Raleigh Lecture, 1964. *Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. 50, O.U.P., pp. 87–119, and separately, 6s.) disposed of a great many myths in a short space. One man's contributions to the struggles was examined by Ralph A. Griffiths in 'Gruffydd ap Nicholas and the fall of the house of Lancaster' (*Welsh History Review*, vol. ii, pp. 213–31). A note on 'Czech visitors to fifteenth-century England' was published by Josef Bradáč (*History Today*, vol. xv, pp. 320–8).

To the baronage of the previous two centuries a number of studies were devoted. Michael Altschul wrote on *A baronial family in medieval England: The Clares 1217–1314* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins P., pp. 332, £3). K. B. McFarlane asked 'Had Edward I "a policy" towards the earls?' and answered – yes, to enrich his own family at their expense (*History*, vol. 50, pp. 145–59). R. I. Jack told the story of 'Entail and descent: the Hastings inheritance 1370–1436' (*Bulletin of Instit. of Hist. Res.*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 1–19), and Margaret Wade Labarge used the accounts of Eleanor, wife of Simon de Montfort, to describe *A Baronial household in the thirteenth century* (Eyre and Spottiswoode, pp. 5–235, 25s.), and 'The spice account' (*History Today*, vol. xv, pp. 29–38). The muniments

at Merton College, Oxford, enabled P. D. A. Harvey to write a remarkably full account of *A Medieval Oxfordshire village: Cuxham, 1240 to 1400* (O.U.P., pp. ix + 194, 30s.). Ups and downs in 'The fortunes of the English textile industry in the 13th century' were discussed by Edward Miller (*Economic History Review*, vol. xviii, pp. 64-82), and 'The sterling crisis of 1337-39' was subjected to a technical analysis based on statistics drawn from the accounts of the Peruzzi by Edward Ames (*Jnl. of Econ. Hist.*, vol. xxv, pp. 496-522), whilst R. S. Schofield in 'The geographical distribution of wealth in England 1334-1649' (*Econ. Hist. Rev.*, vol. xviii, pp. 483-510), suggested that most of it, as today, was in the south-east and the midlands. A more limited study of the same subject was by R. E. Glassecock, 'The distribution of lay wealth in Kent, Surrey and Sussex in the early fourteenth century' (*Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. lxxx, pp. 61-8). J. A. Raftis wrote on 'Social structures in five East Midland villages: a study of possibilities in the use of court roll data' (*Econ. Hist. Rev.*, vol. xviii, pp. 83-99), and Sylvia L. Thrupp also used mainly court rolls to study 'The problem of replacement rates in late medieval English population' (*Ibid.*, pp. 101-19). F. R. H. Du Boulay decided that it was the prosperous lesser gentry 'Who were farming the English demesnes at the end of the middle ages?' (*Ibid.* vol. xvii, pp. 443-55), at least in south-east England, and W. O. Ault examined *Open-field husbandry and the village community: a study of agrarian bye-laws in medieval England* (Pennsylvania, *Trans. of the American Philosophical Soc.*, n.s. vol. lv, part 7, pp. 102, \$2.50). 'Medieval smuggling in the North-East: some fourteenth-century evidence' was the subject of a paper by J. B. Blake (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th ser., vol. xliii, pp. 243-66).

On the church the most important works were *The English church and the papacy in the middle ages*, a collection of essays by Kathleen Hughes, Margaret Deanesly, Charles Duggan, C. H. Lawrence, W. A. Pantin, and F. R. H. Du Boulay, edited by C. H. Lawrence, and ranging from the Celtic church to 1500 (Burns & Oates, pp. v + 265, 30s.), and *Perpetual Chantries in Britain*, by K. L. Wood-Legh, based on the Birkbeck Lectures for 1954-5 (C.U.P., pp. xiii + 357, 70s.), an exhaustive study. J. A. F. Thomson's *The Later Lollards, 1414-1520* (O.U.P., pp. xii + 272, 42s.) traces the history of the often forgotten successors of Badby and Oldcastle. Articles on the church and religion included: 'The Cistercians in Wales: Some aspects of their economy', by David H. Williams (*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. cxiv, pp. 2-47), 'Two Kentish Carmelite houses - Aylesford and Sandwich' an architectural essay by S. E. Rigold (*Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. lxxx, pp. 1-28), 'John Wycliffe's Reformation reputation' by Margaret E. Aston (*Past and Present*, no. 30, pp. 23-51), 'Piety and charity in late medieval London' by J. A. F. Thomson (*Jnl. of Eccles. Hist.*, vol. xvi, pp. 178-95), and 'Richard Bell, prior of Durham (1464-78) and bishop of Carlisle (1478-95)' by Barrie Dobson (*Trans. of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeolog. and Architect. Soc.*, vol. lxxv, pp. 182-221).

The major work on Scottish history was by G. W. S. Barrow, *Robert Bruce and the Community of the realm of Scotland* (Eyre & Spottiswoode, pp. xxiv + 502, 50s.), a full-length biography, set firmly in the back-

ground of his Scotland. In Ranald Nicholson's *Edward III and the Scots: the formative years of a military career (1327-1335)* (O.U.P., pp. xii + 286, 30s.) Bruce and his kingdom are seen from the other side. E. L. G. Stones discussed 'An undelivered letter from Paris to Scotland (1303)?' (*E.H.R.*, vol. lxxx, pp. 86-8). How did its contents reach Scotland if the letter ended up in London? Two articles on Irish history were contributed by J. F. Lydon, 'William of Windsor and the Irish Parliament' (*Ibid.* pp. 252-67), and 'The Irish church and taxation in the 14th century' (*Irish Eccles. Record*, 5th ser., vol. ciii, pp. 158-65).

**Foreign History.** - (a) SOURCES AND GUIDES TO SOURCES. - Three more sections of the papal registers appeared during the year: *Lettres secrètes et curiales du pape Jean XXII (1316-34) relatives à la France*, ed. A. Coulon and S. Clémencet, 8me fascicule; *Urbain V (1362-70) Lettres Communes*, ed. M. Hayez, tome ii, fascicule ii; and *Lettres secrètes et curiales du pape Grégoire XI (1370-78) intéressant les pays autres que la France*, ed. G. Mollat, 3me fascicule, tables. (Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome. Paris: Boccard, pp. 142, 97-232, 162. each F. 20). One of the most notable publications was the *Catalogue des Manuscrits en écriture Latine, portant des indications de date de lieu ou de copiste*, tome V, *Est de la France*, ed. Charles Samaran and Robert Marichal (Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, pp. xxxii + 731, with portfolio of 249 plates, F. 150). Tome i, *Musée Condé et Bibliothèques Parisiennes* (pp. xix + 503, 193 plates), and Tome ii, *Bibliothèque Nationale, Fonds Latin* (pp. xix + 595, 210 plates), were produced by the same editors and publishers in 1959 and 1962 respectively. A similar volume for the Netherlands was edited by G. A. Lieftinck, in 1964, *Manuscrits datés conservés dans les Pays-Bas*, Tome i, *Les Manuscrits d'origine étrangère (816 - c. 1550)* (Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co., pp. xxxvi + 142, 470 plates, Gld. 120). A much shorter list of 13th century charters was provided by G. Weill, 'Les chartes en français antérieures à 1250 conservées aux Archives de la Meuse' (*Annales de l'Est*, vol. xvii, pp. 391-5). From catalogues to texts, *Les Plus Anciennes Chartes en langue française*, Tome i, *Problèmes généraux et recueil des pièces originales conservées aux Archives de l'Oise, 1241-1286* was ably edited by Louis Carolus-Barré (Paris: Klincksieck, 1964, pp. cxxii + 333, 8 plates, F. 48).

The great bulk of the records of the Chambre des Comptes, the central financial agency of the French monarchy, was destroyed or dispersed in a fire of 1737 and subsequent eighteenth-century disasters. In 'Le sort des archives dispersées de la Chambre des Comptes de Paris' (*Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 460-537), Michel Nortier not only listed a very large number of surviving records, which he has found in many scattered places, but also provided a useful description of the working and records of the Chambre in the later middle ages. Evidence of the survival of other French financial documents is afforded by *Comptes généraux de l'État bourguignon entre 1416 et 1420*, edited by Michel Mollat and Robert Favreau, under the direction of Robert Fawtier (*Recueil des historiens de la France. Documents financiers*, vol. v. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, pp. lxiv + 508), and *Les Mémoires de la Chambre des Comptes du Forez. Restitution du registre des années 1349-56*,

ed. E. Fournial (Macon: Protat; Paris: Klincksieck, pp. 409, F. 48). P. J. Glorieux published *Anx origines de la Sorbonne*. T. ii. *Le cartulaire*. Édition critique avec introduction et index (Études de philosophie médiévale, vol. liv. Paris: Vrin, pp. 598, F. 81), and J. Becquet, *L'Abbaye d'Hein-Lietard. Introduction historique, chartes et documents (xii<sup>e</sup> - xvi<sup>e</sup> siècles)* (Paris: Lethielleux, pp. 144, F. 30).

From another field came *Le registre d'inquisition de Jacques Fournier, évêque de Pamiers, 1318-25*, ed. Jean Duvernoy from the Vatican Library MS. Latin 4030 (Toulouse: Privat; Oxford: Parkers, 3 vols. pp. 554 + 521 + 537, £32 10s.). The future Pope Benedict XII was bishop of Pamiers from 1317 to 1327, and this long register of his activities as inquisitor there is probably the most important printed source for the early history of that office. It shows that the chances of an accused securing an acquittal were small if not negligible. G. Bataille published a full French translation of a later trial, *Le procès de Gilles de Rais: Les documents* (Paris: Pauvert, pp. 395, F. 28.50). In a short note on diplomatic R. Cazelles suggested that a frequent abbreviation had been wrongly read "Sigillate Parisius" ou "Stephanus Parisiensis" (*Bibliothèque de L'École des Chartes*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 187-93).

Wolf-Heino Struck wrote 'Über das älteste erhaltene Privileg der Stadt Krakow am See' (*Archiv für Diplomatik*, vol. 9/10, 1963/4, pp. 369-94), and Jürgen Reetz 'Kuriales Prozesswesen um 1340' (*Ibid.*, pp. 395-414). The index to the first two parts of the *Regesta historico-diplomatica Ordinis S. Mariae Theutonicorum 1198-1525*, ed. Erich Joachim and Walther Hubatsch, which began publication in 1948, was published, *Register zu P.1, P.2* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, pp. 440, DM. 78). C. Wyffels and J. de Smet edited *De rekeningen van de Stad Brugge 1280-1319, i 1280-1302*, part 1. (Academie Royale de Belgique, Collection de Chroniques Belges inédites, etc., vol. lxii, pp. xvii + 1052, Frs. Belges 1230), and M. Hereswitha published 'De Heilig-Graforde in de Nedergermaanse provincie (1366-1647)' (Brussels: *Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire*, vol. cxxi, pp. 231-360), including 110 pages of documents in Latin. An important Italian publication was the *Codice Diplomatico sui rapporti Veneto-Napoletani durante il regno di Carlo I d'Angiò*, ed. Nicola Nicolini (*Regesta Chartarum Italiae*, 36. Istituto Italiano per il Medio Evo, pp. a-u, xix, 335). This book was originally intended to be the first volume of a series. 208 pages were already in print a few weeks before the archives of Naples, from which it was largely drawn, were burnt by the Germans. A final check of the remaining pages together with further volumes thus became impossible, and publication was held up until 1965, when it finally appeared with an index and some pages of corrigenda. From northern Sicily Norbert Kamp and Dieter Girgensohn printed in full some 'Urkunden und Inquisitionen des 12. und 13. Jahrhunderts aus Patti' (*Quellen und Forschungen*, vol. xlv, pp. 1-240). Ernesto Pontieri published 'L'attegiamento di Venezia nel conflitto tra Papa Innocenzo VIII e Ferrante I d'Aragona (1485-1492). Documenti dell'archivio di Stato di Venezia' (*Archivio Storico per le Province Napoletane*, 3rd ser. ii (lxxxi), 1962, pp. 197-324). Armando Petrucci edited *Il Libro di Ricordanze dei Corsini (1362-1457)* (*Fonti per la Storia d'Italia*,

vol. 100, Rome: Istituto Storico Italiano per il Medio Evo, pp. lxxviii + 195), which begins with a note of Matteo Corsini's visit to London in 1344, and Ida Gianfranceschi, *Gli statuti de Sarzana del 1330* (Bordighera: Istituto Internazionale di Studi Liguri, 3,000 lire), and Ubaldo Morandi described 'Lo Statuto di Montepulciano del 1337' (*Archivio Storico Italiano*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 167-76). Diego Catalàn continued his discussion of *La Gran Crónica* in 'La historiografía en verso y en prosa de Alfonso XI a la luz de nuevos textos' (*Boletín de la R. Academia de la Historia*, vol. clvi, pp. 55-87). In 'Les chartes de coutumes d'Alfonse de Poitiers du type de Castelsagrat et la charte de Novilla (janvier 1270)' (*Annales du Midi*, vol. lxxvii, pp. 21-30) Y. Dossat published the last-named, which was hitherto unprinted, and suggested that it set the fashion for the other charters of Alfonso. In 'Alfonso V de Aragón y la Republica Ambrosiana 1447-50' (*Boletín de la R. Academia de la Historia*, vol. clvi, pp. 191-269) A. L. Javierre Mur included 42 pages of documents from the archives of the Crown of Aragon. Lastly Franz Dölger and Peter Wirth published the last volume of *Regesten der Kaiserurkunden des Oströmischen Reiches von 565-1453, Teil 5, von 1341-1453* (Munich: Beck, pp. xxxii + 138, DM. 60).

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. — There were a number of useful articles on recent publications: 'Bulletin d'histoire de Belgique 1963-64. Le Moyen Age' by J. Dhondt and others (*Revue du Nord*, vol. xlvii, pp. 272-301), 'Forschungen zum Geschichte des ungarischen Mittelalters in den Jahren 1945-64' by Gusztáv Heckenast (*Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung*, vol. lxxiii, pp. 366-81), 'Historische Hilfswissenschaften und Verwaltungsgeschichte in Ungarn 1945-64' by L. J. Kumorovitz and others (*Ibid.*, pp. 382-98), 'Histoire de l'Italie médiévale (x<sup>e</sup>-xiii<sup>e</sup> siècles): Publications des années 1955-64' by P. Toubert (*Revue Historique*, vol. 234, pp. 411-16, vol. 235, pp. 135-92, 1965-66), and 'A survey of recent research on the Albigensian Cathari' by Daniel Walther (Chicago: *Church History*, vol. xxxii, pp. 146-77). *Europe in the late Middle Ages*, edited by J. R. Hale, J. R. L. Highfield and Beryl Smalley (Faber, pp. 521, 70s.) is a collection of essays by sixteen authorities, ranging from Russia and Byzantium to Scotland and the Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella, each an important contribution in its own right: and *Trends in Medieval Political Thought*, edited by Beryl Smalley (Oxford: Blackwell, pp. xii + 139, 25s.) is a collection of seven lectures, the last four of which come within this period, ending with 'The Conciliar Movement' by T. M. Parker. Another general study of the church on the grand scale was *L'âge classique 1140-1378; sources et théorie du droit*, being volume vii of the *Histoire du droit et des institutions de l'Eglise en occident* (Paris: Sirey, pp. xii + 608, F. 52) by G. Le Bras, Charles Lefebvre and J. Rambaud. M. H. Keen made an original contribution on *The laws of war in the late middle ages* (Routledge, pp. xi + 291, 45s.), C. T. Allmand summarized some recent work on 'War and profit in the late middle ages' (*History Today*, vol. xv, pp. 762-9). D. E. Queller cited some examples, drawn from several European countries, of 'Diplomatic "blanks" in the 13th century' (*E.H.R.*, vol. lxxx, pp. 476-91), and R. H. Bautier discussed some of 'Les grands problèmes politiques et économiques de la Méditerranée



médiévale' (*Revue Historique*, vol. cxxxiv, pp. 1-28). On the economic side P. J. Jones reviewed the third volume of the *Cambridge Economic History*, in 'Economic organization and policies in the middle ages' (*Econ. Hist. Review*, vol. xvii, pp. 570-8), and J. C. Russell discussed recent articles from several parts of Europe in 'Recent advances in medieval demography' (*Speculum*, vol. xl, pp. 84-101). Lynn Thorndike published a study of Michael Scot (Nelson, pp. iv + 143, 30s.), whom he described as 'the leading intellectual of his time', the early 13th century. The thought of a hundred years later was the subject of F. Ruello's 'La notion "thomiste" de *ratio in divinis* dans la *Disputatio* de François de Meyronnes et de Pierre Roger (1320-21)' (*Recherches de Théologie ancienne et médiévale*, vol. xxxii, pp. 54-75). Anthony Luttrell examined 'Fourteenth-century Hospitaller lawyers' (*Traditio*, vol. xxi, pp. 449-56), Brian Tierney, 'The continuity of Papal political theory in the thirteenth century. Some methodological considerations' (Toronto: *Mediaeval Studies*, vol. xxvii, pp. 227-45), and A. L. Glasfurd, the career of Benedict XIII in *The Antipope (Peter de Luna 1342-1423): A study in obstinacy* (Barrie and Rockliff, pp. 287, 35s.). On the councils C. T. Allmand discussed the relations between 'Normandy and the Council of Basel' (*Speculum*, vol. xl, pp. 1-14), and J. Gill followed his studies of the council of Florence with *Constance et Bâle-Florence* (*Histoire des conciles oecuméniques*, vol. 9; Paris: L'Orante, pp. 410, F. 31.50). J. Goni Gaztambide continued from 1963 his 'Los españoles en el Concilio de Costanza' (*Hispania Sacra*, vol. xviii, pp. 103-58), Francis Oakley wrote 'Almain and Major: Conciliar theory on the eve of the Reformation' (*Amer. Hist. Review*, vol. lxx, pp. 673-90), and J. B. Toews in 'Pope Eugenius IV and the Concordat of Vienna (1448). An interpretation' (Chicago, *Church History*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 178-94) maintained that this was not so much a re-assertion of papal supremacy as a regularization of church-state relationships.

'An episcopal petition from the province of Rouen, 1281' in a formulary from the abbey of Bec, in British Museum, Cotton Domitian A XI, (*Ibid.*, pp. 294-305) was by Richard Kay, who also wrote 'Martin IV and the fugitive bishop of Bayeux' (*Speculum*, vol. xl, pp. 460-83), a story of intrigue at the court of Philip III of France, and of the relations between a French pope and the French court. Better known is the earlier conflict described by Odette Pontal in 'Le différend entre Louis IX et les Évêques de Beauvais, et ses incidences sur les conciles (1232-1248)' (*Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 5-34). A short study by Charles Higounet was *La Grange de Vaulerent. Structure et exploitation d'un terroir cistercien de la plaine de France xii-xiv siècle* (Les hommes et la terre, no. 10, Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N., pp. 71, F. 18). Another short study of a rather more popular kind was Yvette Jeandet's *Blanche de Castille, Reine de l'unité française* (Lausanne: Rencontre, pp. 191, Swiss F. 11.40). In the *Liber Memorialis Sir Maurice Powicke* (Louvain and Paris: Nauwelaerts, for Internat. Commission for Hist. of Rep. and Parly. Institutions, pp. 61-82) Claude Soule ranged over the centuries to discuss briefly 'Les pouvoirs des Députés aux États Généraux de France'. In much greater depth is Henri Gilles's *Les États de Languedoc au xv<sup>e</sup> siècle*

(Toulouse; Privat, pp. 361, *F.* 36), with fifty pages of documents from the Vatican and local archives, 'La fortune et les comptes de Thierry de Hérisson (d. 1328)' by P. Bougard (*Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 126-78) describes the fortune made in business by a clerk and royal agent. Robert-Henri Bautier continued his 'Recherches sur la chancellerie royale au temps de Philippe VI' with 'L'Évolution de la chancellerie (suite): Deuxième période, 1338-48' (*Ibid.*, pp. 313-459). In two monumental works Maurice Rey analyzed the finances of the reign of Charles VI: *Le domaine du roi et les finances extraordinaires sous Charles VI 1388-1413* (Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N., pp. 447, *F.* 63) and *Les finances royales sous Charles VI: les causes du déficit, 1388-1413* (Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N., pp. 685, *F.* 100). As in England the king could not live 'of his own', and the mass of facts here assembled should facilitate a comparison between the difficulties of the two crowns. Some aspects of 'War propaganda and historiography in fifteenth-century France and England' were considered by P. S. Lewis (*Trans. R. Hist. S.*, 5th ser., vol. xv, pp. 1-22). Another study of almost equal importance to English as to French history was the third volume of Charles Higounet's *Histoire de Bordeaux, Bordeaux Médiéval, II, Bordeaux sous les Rois d'Angleterre*, by a team of five historians under the editorship of Yves Renouard (Bordeaux, Fédération Historique, pp. 586, maps, *F.* 69), although the space given to economic, social and cultural topics leaves room only for a brief treatment of political history and the relationship with England. One of the authors, J. P. Trabuc-Cussac, also published a review article 'Bordeaux dans les rôles gascons d'Édouard II, 1307-17' (*Annales du Midi*, vol. lxxvii, pp. 83-98). Two studies of a land much disputed between the English and the French were published by Arlette Higounet-Nadal: *Les Comptes de la Taille et les sources de l'histoire démographique de Périgieux au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Démographies et Sociétés, no 9, Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N., pp. 230, *F.* 36), and 'Une famille de marchands de Périgieux au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle: les Giraudoux' (*Annales*, vol. xx, pp. 110-33). Further south Philippe Wolff discussed the rapid growth of 'Une ville pyrénéenne au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle: l'exemple de Foix' (*Annales du Midi*, vol. lxxvii, pp. 137-56). Other local studies were 'Les origines du consulat en Vivarais méridional au Moyen âge' (*Ibid.*, pp. 353-74), by Robert Saint-Jean, 'L'évolution du prix du blé à Valenciennes aux XIV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles' by G. Sivery (*Revue du Nord*, vol. xlvii, pp. 177-94), with tables of prices; and a review of Guy Fourquin's recent work, 'A propos d'un livre récent: Les campagnes de la région parisienne à la fin du Moyen Âge' (*Ibid.*, pp. 367-74). Guild statutes are the subject of Geneviève Souchal's 'Études sur la tapisserie parisienne: Règlements et technique des tapisseries sarrasinois, hautelissiers et nostrez (Vers 1260 - Vers 1350)' (*Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 35-125).

Italy may well begin with two notes on the life of Dante: 'Dante e Firenze' by Ernesto Sestan (*Archivio Storico Italiano*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 149-66), and 'Dante and the Florentine chroniclers' by Giovanni Aquil-ecchia (*Bulletin of John Rylands Libr.*, vol. xlviii, pp. 30-55). Hans Martin Schaller discussed 'König Manfred und die Assassinen' (*Deutsches Archiv für Erforschung des Mittelalters*, vol. xxi, pp. 173-93), and August Nitschke 'Der sizilische Adel unter Karl von Anjou und Peter von Aragon'

(*Quellen und Forschungen*, vol. xlv, pp. 241-73). Theory and practice in city constitutions were weighed up by P. J. Jones in 'Communes and Despots: the City State in late medieval Italy' (*Trans. R. Hist. S.*, 5th ser., vol. xv, pp. 71-96). The remaining studies were more localized, although *Les Banquiers Juifs et le Saint-Siège du xiii<sup>e</sup> au xvii<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Affaires et Gens d'Affaires, no. 30, Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N., pp. 369. F. 36), a work which began with the study of the notaries' registers of the Rome ghetto, ranges fairly widely. Another banking study was 'Gli antecedenti del Banco Mediceo e l'azienda bancaria di messer Vieri di Cambio de' Medici' by Raymond de Roover (*Archivio Storico Italiano*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 3-13). For Tuscany and central Italy there were: 'A study in political failure: The Florentine Magnates, 1280-1343' by M. B. Becker (Toronto: *Medieval Studies*, vol. xxvii, pp. 246-308), 'Population, plague and social change in rural Pistoia 1201-1430' by D. Herlihy (*Econ. Hist. Review*, vol. xviii, pp. 225-44), 'Stato di popolazione e distribuzione della ricchezza in Prato secondo il catasto del 1428-29' by Enrico Fiumi (*Archivio Storico Italiano*, vol. cxxiii, pp. 277-303), 'Un inconsueto stemma angiono a Firenze' by Icilio Cappellini (*Ibid.*, pp. 74-9), 'La vie et la lutte des Ciompi de Sienne' by V. Rutenburg (*Annales*, vol. xx, pp. 95-109), and *La diplomazia comunale a Perugia nei secoli xiii et xiv* by Sergio Angelini (Firenze: Olschki, pp. 70). A fully-documented study of a neglected province was afforded by John Lerner in *The Lords of Romagna: Romagnol Society and the Origins of the Signorie in the 13th and 14th centuries* (Macmillan, pp. xvi + 322, 35s.). Two rather dissimilar articles on Venice were 'John V Palaeologus in Venice (1370-1371) and the Chronicle of Caroldo. A re-interpretation' by J. Chrysostomides (Rome. *Orientalia Christiana Periodica*, vol. xxxi, pp. 76-84), and 'Un aspect du commerce vénitien au xv<sup>e</sup> siècle: Andrea Barbarigo et le commerce des fourrures (1430-1440)' by R. Delort (*Moyen Age*, vol. 71, pp. 29-70, 247-73); and on Savoy was 'Note sulla Deputazione nelle Assemblee sabaude' by M. A. Benedetto (*Liber Memorialis Sir Maurice Powicke*, Louvain and Paris: Nauwelaerts, pp. 47-60).

From the Netherlands came an important study of feudal institutions: *La justice seigneuriale de l'Abbaye de Saint-Amand. Son organisation judiciaire, sa procédure et sa compétence du xi<sup>e</sup> au xvi<sup>e</sup> siècle*, by H. Platelle (Louvain: Nauwelaerts, pp. 456, *Frs. Belges* 390); and articles on 'Représentation et Députation en Belgique du xiii<sup>e</sup> au xvi<sup>e</sup> siècle', by Henri Buch (*Liber Memorialis Sir Maurice Powicke*, Louvain and Paris: Nauwelaerts, pp. 29-46), 'Analysis of military forces in the principality of Liège and the county of Looz from the 12th to the 15th century', by Claude Gaier (*Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History*, ed. W. M. Bowsky, Nebraska U.P., vol. ii, pp. 205-62), 'Aumônes recueillies à Bruxelles en faveur de l'union des Grecs en 1437', by Placide Lefèvre (*Revue d'Histoire Ecclés.*, vol. lx, pp. 833-7), and 'Een dubbel vorstenuwelijk in het jaar 1385', by M. Tóth-Ubbens (*Bijdragen voor die Geschiedenis der Nederlanden*, vol. xix, pp. 101-32), with documents in French.

On Spain the largest, and perhaps the most important, publication of recent years was volume xv of Ramón Menéndez Pidal's *Historia de España: Los Trastámaras de Castilla y Aragón en el siglo xv*. Juan II

y Enrique IV de Castilla 1407-1474. *El Compromiso de Caspe, Fernando I, Alfonso V y Juan II de Aragón*, by L. Suárez Fernández, A. Canellas López, and J. Vicens Vives (Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, 1964, pp. cliv + 861). It is perhaps more up to date than its quaintly old-fashioned appearance on art paper with many illustrations in the text would suggest. Robert A. Macdonald maintained that Alfonso X of Castile was not so irresolute as has usually been held in 'Alfonso the learned and succession: a father's dilemma' (*Speculum*, vol. xl, pp. 647-53), and on the same king José Antonio Maravall wrote 'Del regimen feudal al regimen corporativo en el pensamiento de Alfonso X' (*Boletín de la R. Academia de la Historia*, vol. clvii, pp. 213-68). C. E. Dufourcq discussed 'Prix et niveaux de vie dans les pays catalans et maghribins à la fin du xiii<sup>e</sup> et au début du xiv<sup>e</sup> siècles' (*Moyen Age*, vol. lxxi, pp. 475-520), Alvaro Santamaría Arandez, 'El gobierno de Olfo de Prócida. Una década de la Historia de Mallorca (1365-1375)' (*Hispania*, vol. xxv, pp. 367-412), and L. Suárez Fernández, *Política internacional de Isabel la Católica (Estudio y documentos, T.I.)* (Valladolid: Difusora del Libro, pp. 512, *ptas* 350).

Turning to Austria and Germany, D. Lucht wrote *Die Städtepolitik Herzog Barnims I von Pommern 1220-78* (Veröffentlichungen d. Histor. Kommission f. Pommern, 5 sect., vol. 10, Cologne: Böhlau, pp. 152, DM. 16), Herbert Hassinger, 'Zollwesen und Verkehr in den österreichischen Alpenländern bis um 1300' (*Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung*, vol. lxxiii, pp. 292-361), S. Hoyer 'Die Armliederbewegung, ein Bauernaufstand 1336-1339' (*Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, vol. xiii, pp. 74-89), E. Herrmann 'Zum Schisma in der Diözese Regensburg 1409-15' (*Zeitschrift für Bayerische Kirchengeschichte*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 1-18), Hartmut Boockmann, a biographical study of *Laurentius Blumenau, Fürstlicher Rat, Jurist, Humanist (c. 1415-1484)* (Göttinger Bausteine zur Geschichtswissenschaft, vol. 37, Göttingen: Muster Schmidt, pp. 266, DM. 36), and Ingrid Matison, 'Die Lehnsexemption des Deutschen Ordens und dessen staatsrechtliche Stellung in Preussen' (*Deutsches Archiv für Erforschung des Mittelalters*, vol. xxi, pp. 194-248). In 'Studies in the history of public credit of German principalities and towns in the Middle Ages' (*Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History*, ed. W. M. Bowsky, Nebraska U.P., vol. ii (1964), pp. 223-92) M. M. Fryde was able to treat the subject with a little more detail and documentation than was possible in vol. iii of the *Cambridge Economic History*. Individual German states have not received very much attention from English historians, and H. J. Cohn's study, firmly based on the sources, *The Government of the Rhine Palatinate in the fifteenth century* (O.U.P., pp. ix + 289, 55s.) is therefore the more welcome. Brigitte Haller looked at *Kaiser Friedrich III im Urteil der Zeitgenossen* (Vienna: H. Geyer, pp. 200, DM. 13.50).

*George of Bohemia: King of Heretics* by Frederick G. Heymann (Princeton U.P., pp. xvi + 671, £6) is a study of the age as well as of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia, 1458-66, a sequel to the author's *John Zizka and the Hussite Revolution* (Princeton U.P., 1955). Another study was by Otakar Odložilík, *The Hussite King: Bohemia in European Affairs 1440-71* (New Brunswick: Rutgers U.P., pp. ix + 337, \$10), and a short book on

the Hussites from Prague, to celebrate the 550th anniversary, *The Hussite Movement in Bohemia*, by Josef Macek (Lawrence & Wishart, pp. 122, 7s. 6d.). Ian Grey wrote *Ivan III and the Unification of Russia* (English Universities Press, Teach Yourself history series, pp. 192, 12s. 6d.). The *Vinland map and the Tartar Relation* by R. A. Skelton, T. E. Marsden and G. D. Painter (Yale U.P., pp. xii + 291, 29 plates, 105s.) started a controversy which will not quickly end, and calls for no comment here. Some shape is given to a wide field by J. J. Saunders's *A History of Medieval Islam* (Routledge, pp. xv + 219, 32s.), though most of it is concerned with an earlier period. To conclude, Sir Steven Runciman's *The fall of Constantinople, 1453* (C.U.P., pp. xiv + 256, 35s.) must be mentioned, a masterly account of an event, which was long held to mark the end of the middle ages.

J. L. KIRBY

## VI. — THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

**British History.** — (a) BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES. — John Smythe, *Certain Discourses Military*, edited by J. R. Hale (Cornell and O.U.P., 40s.) provides useful comment on military aspects. On religious history G. E. Duffield has edited *The Work of Thomas Craumer* (Sutton Courtenay Press, 42s.), G. A. Williamson has edited and abridged J. Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (Secker and Warburg, 50s.), G. A. Cook has presented *Letters to Thomas Cromwell and others on the Suppression of the Monasteries* (Barker, 45s.) and P. E. Hughes has made a useful selection in *The Theology of the English Reformers* (Hodder and Stoughton, 30s.). *The Third Book of the Remembrancer of Southampton, 1514-1602*, vol. iii (1573-89) is edited by A. A. Merson (Southampton U.P., 52s. 6d.). Richard Hakluyt, *The Principall Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation* has been reprinted for the Hakluyt Society with an introduction by D. B. Quinn and R. A. Skelton (C.U.P., 2 vols., 10 gns.), and Louis B. Wright has made an interesting selection in *The Elizabethans' America* (Arnold, 35s.). J. A. Williams has written no. 11 in the series 'Short Guides to Records' on 'Recusant Rolls' (*History*, 1).

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. — The most important book on general history is Lawrence Stone's huge and hugely readable *The Crisis of the Aristocracy, 1558-1641* (O.U.P., 5 gns.), of which G. E. Aylmer has written a useful review article in *Past and Present*, 32; see also below, p. 32. On the same topic W. T. MacCaffrey has written 'England: the Crown and the New Aristocracy, 1540-1600' (*Past and Present*, 30). G. R. Elton's 'The Problems and significance of Administrative History in the Tudor Period' (*Journ. British Studies*, iv) poses some important questions, while his debate with G. L. Harriss and Penry Williams on 'A Revolution in Tudor History?' has now been concluded in *Past and Present*, 31 and 32. On more specialized aspects of political and governmental history, J. S. Roskell, *The Commons and their Speakers in English Parliaments, 1376-1523* (Manchester U.P., 50s.) has much material for the early part of the period; D. M. Loades, *Two Tudor Conspiracies* (C.U.P., 42s.) deals

sensibly with the Wyatt rebellion and the Dudley plot under Mary Tudor; M. E. James has important comment on the northern border in *Change and Continuity in the Tudor North: the rise of Thomas, first Lord Wharton* (Borthwick Inst., 5s.); A. L. Rowse tells the life-story of the third earl of Southampton in *Shakespeare's Southampton; patron of Virginia* (Macmillan, 45s.); R. C. Strong and J. A. van Dorsten have interesting material about the earl of Leicester in *Leicester's Triumph* (Sir Thomas Browne Institute and O.U.P., 28s.). Articles on politics and administration include: D. S. Chambers, 'Cardinal Wolsey and the Papal tiara' (*Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.*, xxxviii); M. Levine, 'The Last Will and Testament of Henry VIII: a reappraisal appraised' (*Historian*, Aug. 1964); C. S. L. Davies, 'The Administration of the Navy under Henry VIII: the origins of the Navy Board' (*E.H.R.*, lxxx); G. R. Elton, 'Government by Edict?', a review article on Hughes and Larkin, *Tudor Royal Proclamations* (*Hist. Journ.*, viii); J. C. Sainty, 'The Tenure of Offices in the Exchequer' (*E.H.R.*, lxxx); and A. J. Slavin, 'Sir Ralph Sadler and Master John Hales at the Hanaper; a sixteenth-century struggle for property and profit' (*Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.*, xxxviii).

In the religious field *Studies in Church History*, vol. ii, ed. G. J. Cuming (Nelson, 70s.) contains important articles by J. N. Bakhuizen van den Brink, L. H. Carson, P. Collinson, M. C. Cross, Basil Hall, Joel Hurstfield, and J. A. F. Thomson. D. S. Chambers, *Cardinal Bainbridge in the Court of Rome, 1509-1514* (O.U.P., 30s.) and J. A. F. Thomson, *The Later Lollards, 1414-1520* (O.U.P., 2 gns.) are useful for the later medieval church. W. A. Clebsch, *England's Earliest Protestants, 1520-1535* (Yale U.P., 56s.) is a scholarly work on Barnes, Frith, Tyndale and others. J. K. McConica's important *English Humanists and Reformation Politics under Henry VIII and Edward VI* (O.U.P., 45s.) deals with the impact of Erasmus's religious and moral ideas upon England. J. E. Oxley, *The Reformation in Essex to the Death of Mary* (Manchester U.P., 45s.) is a useful contribution to the grass-roots aspect of reformation history; and P. Brooks, *Thomas Cranmer's Doctrine of the Eucharist* (Macmillan, 18s.) illuminates a central theme. Among a large number of articles, Michael Kelly's 'The Submission of the Clergy' (*Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.*, 5th ser. xv) deserves special mention. Other useful articles are: Margaret Aston, 'John Wycliffe's Reformation Reputation' (*Past and Present*, 30); J. A. F. Thomson, 'Piety and Charity in late medieval London' (*Journ. Eccl. Hist.*, xvi); Leland Miles, 'Persecution and the Dialogue of Comfort: a fresh look at the charges against Thomas More' (*Journ. Brit. Stud.*, v); M. Lee jr., 'The Scottish Reformation after 400 years' (*Scottish Hist. Rev.*, xlv); D. M. Loades, 'The Press under the early Tudors: a study in censorship and sedition' (*Trans. Cambridge Bibliog. Soc.*, 1964) and 'The Enforcement of Reaction, 1553-1558' (*Journ. Eccl. Hist.*, xvi); E. O. Smith jr., 'Some recent work on recusant history' (*Recusant Hist.*, 1965); P. J. Hauben, 'A Spanish Calvinist Church in Elizabethan London' (*Church Hist.*, xxxiv).

The work on economic history consists mostly of articles. The only book is *The Deserted Villages of Oxfordshire* by K. J. Allison and others (Leicester U.P., 10s. 6d.). Outstanding among the articles is F. J. Fisher's

'Influenza and Inflation in Tudor England' (*Econ. H. R.*, xviii), a remarkable analysis of population and prices in the 1550s. Other useful articles are: Y. S. Brenner, 'The Price Revolution Reconsidered: a reply' (*Econ. H. R.*, xviii) continuing his discussion with J. D. Gould; L. A. Clarkson, 'English Economic Policy in the 16th and 17th centuries: the case of the leather industry' (*Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.*, xxxviii); J. Cornwall, 'A Tudor Domesday: the musters of 1522' (*Journ. Soc. Archivists*, 1965) and 'The Early Tudor Gentry' (*Econ. H. R.*, xvii); M. Dewar, 'The Memorandum "For the Understanding of the Exchange"' (*Econ. H. R.* xvii); R. S. Schofield, 'Geographical Distribution of Wealth in England: 1334-1649' (*Econ. H. R.*, xviii).

Two significant books appeared on cultural and intellectual history. H. S. Bennett, *English Books and Readers, 1558 to 1603* (C.U.P., 45s.) is an important continuation of the author's work on the earlier part of the Tudor period. Kenneth Charlton, *Education in Renaissance England* (Routledge, 50s.) is a fresh and wide-ranging assessment. *Hans Eworth: a Tudor artist and his circle* comes from the Museum and Art Gallery, Leicester (7s. 6d.). Five articles deal with the ideas of important writers: L. R. N. Ashley, 'Spenser and the ideal of the Gentleman' (*Bibl. d'Humanisme et Ren.*, 1965); Christopher Morris, 'Shakespeare's Politics' (*Hist. Journ.*, viii); G. Bullough, 'Shakespeare the Elizabethan' (*Proc. Brit. Acad.*, 1); R. J. Quinones, 'Views of Time in Shakespeare' (*Journ. Hist. Ideas*, xxvi); F. J. Levy, 'Sir P. Sidney and the idea of History' (*Bibl. d'Humanisme et Ren.*, xxxvi).

Three other useful works are: S. P. Marks, *The Map of Mid-Sixteenth Century London* (London Topographical Soc., 2 gns.); Dean G. White, 'The reign of Edward VI in Ireland' (*Irish Hist. Stud.*, xiv); John J. Silke, 'Spain and the Invasion of Ireland, 1601-1602' (*Irish Hist. Stud.*, xiv); R. S. Roberts, 'Personnel and Practice of Medicine in Tudor and Stuart England: part ii, London' (*Medical Hist.*, July 1964).

**Foreign History.** - (a) BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES. - E. & J. Kossmann have produced a useful 'Bulletin critique de l'historiographie néerlandaise en 1962 et 1963' (*Revue du Nord*, no. 182) and H. H. Rowen an interesting article on 'The Historical Work of Pieter Geyl' (*Journ. Mod. Hist.*, xxxvii). F. Guiccardini's *Ricordi* are translated by Mario Domandi in an edition entitled *Maxims and Reflections of a Renaissance Statesman*, with an introduction by N. Rubinstein (Harper Torchbook, 10s. 6d.). J.-F. Bergier has edited *Registres de la Compagnie des Pasteurs de Genève au temps de Calvin*, Vol. I (Droz, Geneva, *Swiss Frs.* 42), Vol. II of which, edited by R. M. Kingdon, has already appeared. Roger Williams, *The Actions of the Low Countries*, ed. D. W. Davies, is an illuminating account of war by a professional soldier (Cornell and O.U.P., 40s.).

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. - Trevor Aston (ed.), *Crisis in Europe, 1560-1660* (Routledge, 40s.) contains several important essays which originally appeared in *Past and Present*. S. Harrison Thomson, *Europe in Renaissance and Reformation* (Hart Davis, 70s.) is a comprehensive text-book survey of the period c. 1200-1650. C. Cipolla has some brilliant discussion of technology and colonization in his brief *Guns and Sails in the early phase of European Expansion, 1400-1700* (Collins, 30s.). A. J.

Slavin (ed.), *The 'New Monarchies' and Representative Assemblies* (Heath, 11s. 6d.) is a useful addition to the series *Problems in European Civilisation*. V. G. Kiernan has stimulating comment on the sixteenth, and other, centuries in 'State and Nation in Western Europe' (*Past and Present*, 31). On diplomatic and military history H. Lutz, *Christianitas Afflicta: Europa, das Reich und die Päpstliche politik im niedergang der hegemonie Kaiser Karls V (1552-1556)* (DM. 52) deals with the tension between two concepts of Christianity in the closing years of Charles V; J. Giono describes *The Battle of Pavia* (Peter Owen, 32s. 6d.); R. Emmanuelli discusses *Gênes et l'Espagne dans la guerre de Corse (1559-1569)* (Paris, 1964, Fr. 40); B. Vogler writes on 'Le rôle des Électeurs palatins dans les guerres de religion en France (1559-1592)' (*Cahiers d'Histoire*, 1965, no. i).

Reformation and Counter-Reformation provide the theme of several books and articles. Emile G. Léonard's substantial *History of Protestantism*, vol. i *The Reformation* is translated by Joyce M. H. Reid and edited by H. H. Rowley (Nelson, 90s.). Joel Hurstfield (ed.), *The Reformation Crisis* (Arnold, paper, 8s. 6d.) contains some useful brief essays. J. S. Oyer, *Lutheran Reformers against Anabaptists* (The Hague, 53s.) discusses Anabaptism in Central Germany and the attitude towards it of Luther, Melancthon and Menius. A whole issue of *Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses* (1964 no. iv) is devoted to a *Colloque Calvin*. E. W. Monter, *Studies in Genevan Government (1536-1605)* (Droz: Geneva, Swiss Frs. 26) and J. Delumeau, *Naissance et affirmation de la Réforme* (Paris: Nouvelle Clio, Fr. 20) are relevant to the same theme. John A. Tedeschi (ed.) *Italian Reformation Studies in honour of Laelius Socinus* (Florence) is a collection of articles on Socinus and other aspects of the Reformation in Italy. H. Kamen has produced two helpful works on the Inquisition: *The Spanish Inquisition* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 45s.) and 'Confiscations in the Economy of the Spanish Inquisition' (*Econ. H. R.*, xviii). Other articles include: F. Oakley, 'Almain and Major: Conciliar Theory on the Eve of the Reformation' (*Am. Hist. Rev.*, lxx); M. Dierickx, 'La réorganisation de la hierarchie ecclésiastique des Pays-Bas par la bulle de 1559' (*Rev. d'hist. eccl.*, lix); P. de Long, 'Can Political Factors account for the fact that Calvinism rather than Anabaptism came to dominate the Dutch Reformation?' (*Church Hist.*, xxxiii); R. M. Kingdon, 'Some French Reactions to the Council of Trent' (*Church Hist.*, xxxiii).

Works on intellectual and cultural history are mainly concerned with the Italian Renaissance. P. O. Kristeller deals with Petrarch, Valla, Ficino, Pico, Pomponazzi, Telesio, Patrizi, and Bruno in his *Eight Philosophers of the Italian Renaissance* (Stanford U.P., \$5.00). In *Machiavelli and Guiccardini: politics and history in sixteenth-century Florence* (Princeton U.P. and O.U.P., 52s.) F. Gilbert provides an important discussion of the reaction of these two men to their own time. Leona Gabel and others, *The Renaissance Reconsidered* (Smith Coll. Studies in History, xlv) is a useful collection of articles on various Renaissance themes. Also to be mentioned on the same subject are: M. M. Checksfield, *Portraits of Renaissance Life and Thought* (Longmans, 25s.); E. Cochrane, 'The End of the Renaissance in Florence' (*Bibl. d'Humanisme et Ren.*, xxvii); H. Baron, 'Machiavelli's Development' (*ibid.*, xxvi); W. J. Bouwsma, 'Three



types of historiography in post-renaissance Italy' (*History and Theory*, iv). Claude Bontems, L.-P. Raybaud, J.-P. Brancourt, *Le Prince dans la France des xvi<sup>e</sup> et xvii<sup>e</sup> siècles* (Presses Univ. de France, Fr. 18) studies the ideas on monarchy of Budé, Zampini and St.-Simon. The *Journal of the History of Medicine* for October, 1964 commemorates the four-hundredth anniversary of the death of Vesalius. A facsimile has been produced of Isaac Ware's 1738 English edition of A. Palladio, *The Four Books of Architecture* (Constable, £4).

The list for economic and social history is brief. N. Salomon, *La Campagne de Nouvelle Castille à la fin du xvi<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Paris, 78s. 6d.) is a study of the Castilian peasantry based on the *relaciones* made to Philip II. Useful articles include: E. le Roy Ladurie, 'Le climat des xi<sup>e</sup> et xvi<sup>e</sup> siècles: séries comparées' (*Annales*, 1965); A. Castillo 'Richesse et population en Castille dans la deuxième moitié du xvi<sup>e</sup> siècle' (*ibid*); Elizabeth S. Teall, 'The Seigneur of Renaissance France: Advocate or Oppressor?' (*Journ. Mod. Hist.* xxxvii); H. Lapeyre, 'Anvers au xvi<sup>e</sup> siècle' (*Rev. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, July/Sept. 1964); A. Kobata, 'Silver in sixteenth and seventeenth century Japan' (*Econ. H. R.*, xviii).

PENRY WILLIAMS

## VII. — THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, 1603–1713

**British History, 1603–1714.** — (a) SOURCES. — The most important new record publication is *Cal. State Papers Domestic, James II, 1686–7*, ed. E. K. Timings (H.M.S.O., 180s.); it seems reasonable to hope that this series, fundamental for so many aspects of English history, will be complete for the whole Stuart period before very long. Attention should be drawn to the re-issue of Hist. MSS. Comm., *The Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, new series, vols. I–VIII, 1693–1710 (£5 per vol.), IX–X, 1710–1714 (£4 4s. per vol.). C. G. Bonsey and J. G. Jenkins (eds.), *Ship Money Papers* (Bucks Rec. Soc., xiii) is of interest for the Personal Rule of Charles I. J. T. Boulton (ed), *Daniel Defoe* (Batsford, 12s. 6d.) is a convenient selection. S. Pender (ed.), *Council Books of the Corporation of Wexford 1662–1700* (Dublin, Irish MSS. Comm., 70s. 1964) has material for town affairs and commerce. W. J. Smith (ed.), *Herbert Correspondence* (Board of Celtic Studs., Univ. of Wales, Hist. and Law ser. xxi, Cardiff, and Irish MSS. Comm., 45s.) is useful for the Welsh gentry. M. J. Hawkins (ed.), *Sales of Wards in Somerset, 1603–1641* (Som. Rec. Soc., lxxvii) has an outstanding introduction of general interest. Another valuable reprint is W. Haller (ed.), *Tracts on Liberty in the Puritan Revolution 1638–1647* (3 vols. Octagon Books, N.Y., £9 10s.). A valuable new series has now been inaugurated, by the List and Index Society (inquiries c/o Swift Ltd., 5–9 Dyers Bldgs., London E.C.1. Minimum individual sub. £1 p.a.); vols. so far issued, relevant for 17th-century materials in the P.R.O. — 1. *Select Catalogue of unpublished Search Room Lists in the P.R.O.* (subscribers only 10s. 6d.), 2. *Exchequer, King's Remembrancer, Ecclesiastical Docs.* (24s. 6d.), 3. *Lists of the Records of the*

*Commissions on Fees, 1622-1640* (28s.), 4. *Exchequer, King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers' Memoranda Rolls* (27s. 9d.), 6. *Clerks of Assize, Class List* (34s. 9d.).

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. — At least four books of major importance appeared during 1965. G. Donaldson, *Scotland James V to James VII* (The Edinburgh Hist. of Scotland, vol. 3. Oliver and Boyd, 57s. 6d.) is the best and fullest account of Scottish history in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to have appeared for many years, perhaps since P. Hume Brown in the 1900s. Professor Donaldson is particularly good on James VI; on the 16th-century religious reformers and their Covenanting successors he is distinctly cooler than most Protestant historians. Generally he has made excellent use of his own and many other scholars' specialized work, while his synthesis escapes the strait-jacket of Whig-Presbyterian historiography, without drifting into romantic Jacobitism. C. Hill, *Intellectual Origins of the English Revolution* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 45s.), based on the 1962 Ford lectures given in Oxford, is a work of interpretation, whose premises and conclusions have already been challenged by reviewers and others (see in list of arts. below). But historians who disagree with Mr. Hill will be the very ones to profit most from reading him: an exciting book and much more compact and easily readable than his *Society and Puritanism* (see Bull. for 1964). Lawrence Stone's *The Crisis of the Aristocracy 1558-1641* (O.U.P. 5 gns.) is a very different work, though in its way at least as exciting, and based on much more massive documentation. This, in short, is the big book on the fortunes and the whole life of the English nobility on which Prof. Stone has been working for many years, and to which most of his earlier articles can be regarded as preparatory matter. The author has learned from his own earlier mistakes; yet he continues to be controversial. It is a very long book, but several of the chapters can be read as self-contained units. For a basically favourable review, see Aylmer, in *Past and Present*, 32, pp. 113-125; for a severely critical one, see *Times Literary Supplement*, 7th April 1966, and correspondence in the following weeks. Stone has also edited *Social Change and Revolution in England 1540-1640* (Longmans, Problems and Perspectives ser., 11s. 6d.). While it may fairly be doubted whether the complexities of the 'gentry' controversy lend themselves to the (by now well established) technique of juxtaposing bits of articles from modern writers and adding some short extracts from contemporary sources, Stone and the editor of the series (H. F. Kearney) are to be congratulated upon making the attempt. Finally Charles Wilson, *England's Apprenticeship 1603-1763* (Longmans, Econ. and Soc. Hist. of England ser., 35s.) will be of enormous value to the teaching of history, from A-level to second-year undergraduate work. Experts may question particular aspects of Prof. Wilson's work (the present writer finds his chapter on the Interregnum somewhat confused, though with many excellent individual points well made); but we should all be hugely grateful to him, for the fullest and most satisfactory account since Lipson's *Economic History*. While the social side seems distinctly thinner, the threefold chronological division (1603-60; 1660-1700; 1700-63) enables one to get a picture of the general state of the country's economy, as seen by Prof. Wilson, for a

fairly specific period. Readers of Lipson will remember that this was never possible, since all aspects were treated in turn over the whole period (c. 1550–1750).

The following books should also be noted: C. W. Chalklin, *17th-century Kent* (Longmans, 35s.); K. N. Chaudhuri, *The English East India Company 1600–1640* (Cass., 70s.); W. Kendall, *Locke and the doctrine of majority rule* (Illinois U.P., \$1.25); P. Laslett, *The World We Have Lost* (Methuen, 16s. paper, 25s. hardcover) – an overambitious but still stimulating attempt at a social-cum-demographic history of pre-industrial England; P. W. J. Riley, *The English Ministers and Scotland 1702–1727* (Athlone Press, 50s.). The following reprints or re-issues should be noted: T. Aston (ed.) *The European Crisis 1560–1660* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 40s.) – reprints of articles from *Past and Present*, of which back-numbers are in any case happily available; H. Heaton, *The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries from the earliest times to the Industrial Revolution* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 42s.); P. Legouis, *Andrew Marvell* (Transl. and abrgd. from the French. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 30s.); J. U. Nef, *Rise of the British Coal Industry* (2 vols. Cass., £9); Nef, *The Conquest of the Material World* (Univ. of Chicago Press, 67s.) – articles from the 1930s and 40s; G. D. Ramsay, *The Wiltshire Woollen and Worsted Industry in the 16th and 17th centuries* (Cass., 35s.); F. S. Siebert, *Freedom of the Press in England 1476–1776* (Illinois U.P., \$2.25); A. P. Wadsworth and J. de L. Mann, *The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire 1600–1780* (Manchester U.P., 55s.).

The following articles and pamphlets are selected from among the many which have appeared: R. Ashton, 'Puritanism and Progress', *Econ. Hist. Rev.*, 2nd ser., xvii, pp. 579–87 (Essays in Bibliog. and Criticism, lxi); G. E. Aylmer, 'Place Bills and the Separation of Powers; some seventeenth-century origins of the "non-political" Civil Service', *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.*, 5th ser., xv, pp. 45–69; Y. S. Brenner, 'The Price Revolution Reconsidered: A Reply', *Econ. Hist. Rev.*, 2nd ser., xviii, pp. 392–6; L. A. Clarkson, 'English Economic Policy in the 16th and 17th centuries: The Case of the Leather Industry', *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.*, xxxviii, 149–62; O. R. F. Davies, 'The Wealth and Influence of John Holles, duke of Newcastle, 1694–1711', *Renaissance and Modern Studies* (Sisson and Parker for the Univ. of Nottingham), ix, pp. 22–46; Carolyn A. Edie, 'Succession and Monarchy: The Controversy of 1679–1681', *Am. Hist. Rev.*, lxx, pp. 350–70; C. R. Elrington, 'Survey of Church Livings in Glos., 1650', *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, lxxxiii, pp. 85–98; Lotte Glow, 'The Committee-Men in the Long Parliament, August 1642–December 1643', *Histl. Journ.*, viii, pp. 1–15; Glow, 'The Committee of Safety', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 289–313; Glow, 'The Manipulation of Committees in the Long Parliament, 1641–2', *Journ. Brit. Studs.*, v, pp. 31–52; Glow, 'Parliamentary attitudes towards Peace Negotiations with the King, August 1642 – January 1644', *Histl. Studs.: Australia and New Zealand*, 11, (1963–5), pp. 80–100; Glow, 'Political Affiliations in the House of Commons after Pym's death', *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.*, xxxviii, pp. 48–70 (Note: Mrs. Glow's articles are of somewhat uneven value and significance, but for the sake of completeness, and since added together they represent a considerable

volume of material on the 1640s, it has been thought well to include them all); H. J. Habakkuk, 'La Disparition du paysan anglais', *Annales*, 20, pp. 649-63; C. Hill, H. F. Kearney, T. K. Rabb, Mrs. Gwyneth Whittredge, arts. in *Past and Present*, nos. 30-32, variously entitled, on 'Science, Religion and Society in the 16th and 17th centuries', one of Hill's and Mrs. Whittredge's being specifically on William Harvey (see *Bull.* for 1964); G. S. Holmes and W. A. Speck, 'The Fall of Harley in 1708 Reconsidered', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 673-98; E. L. Jones, 'Agriculture and Economic Growth in England, 1660-1750: Agricultural Change', *Journ. of Econ. Hist.*, xxv, pp. 1-18; L. C. Lloyd, 'Records of a borough court in the 17th century', *Archives*, vii, no. 33, pp. 11-15 (on Much Wenlock); C. M. MacInnes, *Ferdinando Gorges and New England* (Bristol Histl. Assn., 2s. 6d.); A. McInnes, 'The Political Ideas of Robert Harley', *History*, 1, pp. 309-22; Rosalind Mitchison, 'The Movement of Scottish Corn Prices in the 17th and 18th centuries', *Econ. Hist. Rev.*, 2nd ser., xviii, pp. 278-91; J. F. H. New, 'Cromwell and the paradoxes of Puritanism', *Journ. Brit. Studs.*, v, pp. 53-59; Harry Rusche, 'Merlini Anglici: Astrology and Propaganda from 1644 to 1651', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 322-33; C. Russell, 'The Theory of Treason in the Trial of Strafford', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 30-50; J. C. Sainty, 'The Tenure of Offices in the Exchequer', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 449-75; J. G. Simms, 'Dublin in 1685', *Irish Histl. Studs.*, xiv., pp. 212-26; Q. Skinner, 'History and Ideology in the English Revolution', *Histl. Journ.*, viii, pp. 151-78; K. Thomas, 'The Social Origins of Hobbes's Political Thought', ch. 8 of K. C. Brown (ed.), *Hobbes Studies* (Blackwell, 37s. 6d.); H. R. Trevor-Roper, 'The Fast Sermons of the Long Parliament', ch. 4 in Trevor-Roper (ed.), *Essays in British History: presented to Sir Keith Feiling* (Macmillan, 55s. and paperback, 18s.); W. O. Williams, 'The Survival of the Welsh Language after the Union of England and Wales: the first phase, 1536-1642', *Welsh Hist. Rev.*, 2 (1964), pp. 67-93; A. Woolrych, 'The Calling of Barebone's Parliament', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 492-513.

**Foreign History, 1600-1660.** - Two volumes in the 'History of Human Society' series (ed. J. H. Plumb) are of particular note, especially since they draw on recent work in Dutch and Spanish respectively; in addition both are stimulating, and readable without being written 'down' to the non-specialist reader: C. R. Boxer, *The Dutch Seaborne Empire, 1600-1800* (Hutchinson, 50s.), and J. H. Parry, *The Spanish Seaborne Empire* (Hutchinson, 50s.). Note also, F. S. Carney (ed. and transl.) *The Politics of Johannes Althusius* (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 42s.), making available an influential and interesting European theorist of the early 17th century; also J.-P. Charmeil, *Les Trésoriers de France à l'époque de la Fronde* (Picard, 1964, Fr. 46) elaborating the work of Mousnier and others on this important group; E. Esmonin, *Études sur la France des xvii<sup>e</sup> et xviii<sup>e</sup> siècles* (presses universitaires, 1964, Fr. 33) reprints articles, many out of print for many years, mainly institutional, some on cultural and art history; J. F. West, *The Great Intellectual Revolution* (Murray, 16s.) is an altogether slighter, more designedly popular work, but has been praised by reviewers as an introduction to changes in science and thought during the seventeenth century. Note the following addition to a well known series

of 'aids' to teacher and student: T. K. Rabb (ed.), *The Thirty Years War* (Problems in European Civilization ser., Harrap, 13s.).

The following are a selection from recent articles: D. J. Buisseret, 'The communications of France during the reconstruction of Henri IV', *Econ. Hist. Rev.*, 2nd ser., xviii, pp. 267-77; P. Chaunu, 'Les crises au xvii<sup>e</sup> siècle de l'Europe réformée', *Rev. Hist.*, ccxxxiii, pp. 23-60; D. Eeckhaute, 'Le commerce russe au milieu du xvii<sup>e</sup> siècle d'après la correspondance du charge d'affaires suédois Rodès', *Rev. Hist.*, ccxxxiii, pp. 323-38; E. Esmonin, 'Un épisode du retablisement des Intendants après la Fronde: les maîtres des requêtes envoyés en chevauchées', *Rev. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, xii, pp. 219-28; H. Kamen, 'Confiscations in the Economy of the Spanish Inquisition', *Econ. Hist. Rev.*, 2nd ser., xviii, pp. 511-25; V. G. Kiernan, 'State and Nation in Western Europe', *Past and Present*, 31, pp. 20-38; V. Vančėek, 'Les assemblées d'États en Bohême à l'époque de la révolte d'États en 1618-1620', in *Gouvernés et Gouvernants*, Recueils de la Soc. J. Bodin pour l'hist. comparative des institutions, xxv, Pt. iv, pp. 239-54.

G. E. AYLMER

**European History, 1660-1713/21.** — (a) ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND TEXTS. — France is, once more, to the fore in this category. An important addition is the long awaited volume in the *Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs et Ministres de France* series devoted to England after the accession of William III. Paul Vaucher, an expert on Anglo-French diplomatic relations in the age of Fleury, has edited *Angleterre*, vol. 3 (1689-1791) which appears as vol. xxv: 2 (Paris, Edit. du C.N.R.C., xxv and 575 pp. £4 15s. if bought in England). For the period that interests us, the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV, the editor's introduction is helpful in surveying French works on foreign policy. The documents printed are well known to specialists in the field, but it is useful to have them put into their context of the diplomatic history of France. The edition, unfortunately, is marred by too many misprints in the references to English book-titles and authors in the footnotes of this early section. In *Louis XIV* ('Problems and Perspectives in History', Longmans, 150 pp., 10s. 6d.), H. Judge has collected a variety of texts to illustrate aspects of the reign, conveniently divided into Personal, Heroic, Divine, Orthodox and Regulative Monarchy. The sections are briefly linked, but there is a fuller 'Perspectives considered' at the end of the volume (pp. 131-140) and an excellent select bibliography of 150 titles, pp. 120-130. The Historical Manuscripts Commission has published vol. iv of the *Report on the Manuscripts of the late Allan George Finch*, (H.M.S.O., 583 pp., £8): the correspondence of the 2nd Earl of Nottingham which it contains for 1692, with addenda for 1690 and 1691, is of great importance for England's relationship with Europe during the Nine Years' War. The reissue of the volumes hitherto out of print in *The Manuscripts of the House of Lords* (H.M.S.O.) has proceeded rapidly (see above p. 31). All these volumes are invaluable for English policy during the War of the Spanish Succession and the Congress of Utrecht. For archival guidance the following are helpful: C. Sturgill, 'Bibliothèque du ministère des Armées',

*French Historical Studies*, pp. 108-110; and *Übersicht über die Bestände des Niedersächsischen Staatsarchivs in Hannover*, vol. i, eds. C. Hasse and W. Deeters (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht). For Swedish and Russian history the early part of the beautifully produced *A Journey from St. Petersburg to Peking 1719-22*, by John Bell of Antermony, ed. by J. L. Stevenson, (Edinburgh University Press, 248 pp., 45s.) is interesting, because it shows the rôle played by Swedish prisoners-of-war in the Russia of Peter the Great.

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. — (i) *Books and Articles covering Europe in General or Areas of Europe.* — The most useful publication of the year is the slight volume which forms Part II of S.E. Åström, *From Cloth to Iron. The Anglo-Baltic trade in the late seventeenth century.* It is subtitled: *The Customs Accounts as Sources for the Study of Trade*, published by Societas Scientiarum Fennica as vol. xxxvii, 3 of *Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum* (Helsingfors, pp. 86) and gives a critical evaluation of the English Port Books, the Danish Sound Toll Registers, and the Baltic Customs Accounts, as sources for the history of the important trade of the region. Information is concisely given, e.g., p. 11 a list of English and Baltic weights and a section, pp. 51-64, on 'The Cargoes: kinds and amounts'; there is an excellent comparative summary of the customs systems in the countries concerned; and the chapter on 'The Problem of Smuggling and Defrauding' makes fascinating reading. A significant article by S. Tveite, 'Framgangen for norsk skipsfart etter 1690' (The expansion of Norwegian shipping after 1690), *Sjofartshistorisk Årbok*, Bergen, pp. 58-90 with English summary pp. 91-94, proves conclusively that Norway — contrary to views previously held — financed the growth in her merchant fleet (stimulated by the European war-period between 1688 and 1709) from domestic capital and that, after initial buying of ships abroad, particularly from the Northern Netherlands, the building took place in Norwegian ports. Of more general interest (covering a wider period) for the Baltic trade is A. Maczak and H. Samsonowitz, 'La zone baltique; l'un des éléments du marché européen', *Acta Poloniae Historica*, pp. 71-99 (pp. 80 ff. covering our period). Phyllis S. Lach, *The diplomatic corps under Charles II and James II* (Rutgers University Press, 269 pp., \$7.50), with English diplomats in the forefront of her interest, also manages to give information about the countries to which they were accredited and her work adds to our knowledge of European diplomatic practice in general. For social history note the study of H. Kellenbenz, *Der Merkantilismus in Europa und die soziale Mobilität* (Wiesbaden, F. Steiner Verlag, 71 pp.). There are several articles of importance for the War of the Spanish Succession. Anglo-Austrian relations during the war are examined from the point of view of English attitude to her imperial ally by H. Kospach, 'Englische Stimmen über Österreich und Prinz Eugen während des spanischen Erbfolgekrieges', *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichte*, pp. 39-62. A. D. Francis, 'Some reflections on the Methuen Treaties', *Actas di V Coloquio Internacional de Estudos Luso-Brasileiros*, vol. ii (Coimbra), pp. 5-22, illuminates not only Anglo-Portuguese relations but also the commercial rivalry of the Maritime Powers. The same author's 'Portugal and the Grand Alliance', *Bulletin*

of the *Inst. of Hist. Res.*, pp. 71-93, using Portuguese as well as Dutch and English archive material, is a valuable study, though one misses a reference to the (unpublished but accessible) London theses by P. J. Welch, 'The Maritime Powers and the Evolution of the War Aims of the Grand Alliance, 1701-1704' (M.A., 1940) and H. E. W. Fisher, 'Anglo-Portuguese Trade, 1700-1770' (Ph.D., 1961). On the political side, S. W. Jackman's 'Appreciation of the Mind of Bolingbroke', *Man of Mercury* (Pall Mall Press, 166, 42s.) is relevant in that it helps put this statesman's rôle in the war into perspective. P. M. Handover, *The London Gazette* (H.M.S.O., 95 pp., 17s. 6d.) has two chapters (iv and v) of considerable interest for the same war period. For the military history of the war H. T. Dickinson, 'The capture of Minorca', *History Today*, pp. 195-204, is worth noting though it builds on secondary sources only. So is C. Sturgill, *Marshal Villars and the War of the Spanish Succession* (Kentucky, 1965, 175 pp., \$5.75). A most important study is that by R. de Schryver, *Jan van Brouchoven, Graaf van Bergeyck, 1644-1725* (Brussels: Verhandelingen van de Koninklyke Vlaamse Academie, Klasse der Letteren, xxvii, nr. 57, 528 pp.). For the diplomatic and military history of Europe this is an indispensable work; for the domestic history both of Spain and of the Spanish Netherlands it also has much to offer. A French summary is given. For the Great Northern War, the study of the projected Swedish invasion of Russia in 1701 by G. Jonasson, *Karolinska Förbundets Årsbok*, pp. 63-72, is significant in that it reveals - for the first time - the detailed preparations for the invasion which were made during the three months after the crossing of the Dvina in July 1701. There is, unfortunately, no summary in a world language, but the map on p. 69 with the various march-routes speaks for itself, and the estimated distances to be covered etc., printed pp. 69-71, are also easily grasped. Of some interest for the career of Admiral Sir John Norris, active in the service of George I during the war, is D. Aldridge, 'Admiral Sir John Norris 1670 (or 1671) to 1749: his birth and early service, his marriage and his death', *Mariner's Mirror*, pp. 173-183. On the continental side of the war the article of G. Kiss, 'Franz Rákóczi, Peter der Grosse und der polnische Thron um 1707', *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*, pp. 344-360, offers new material which puts the position of Rákóczi between Sweden and Russia from 1704 to 1707 in perspective: the author demonstrates that even when Rákóczi - disappointed by the non-committal attitude of Charles XII - agreed to become Tsar Peter's nominee for the elective Polish kingship, it was his desire to obtain a great-power ally in his fight for Hungary which was the over-riding motive.

#### (ii) INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

**Austria.** - The final volume in Max Braubach's splendid biography of *Prinz Eugen von Savoyen* (see last year's *Bulletin* and also below p. 46) has now appeared: vol. v, *Mensch und Schicksal* (Munich, Oldenbourg Verlag, 469 pp., with corrections to vols. i-iv - all very minor ones - pp. 470-1; bibliographical additions to vols. i-iv, pp. 471-2; and, pp. 473-576, an index of persons for all five volumes.). The book is divided into three parts: Eugene as a builder of palaces and a collector of paintings and books is dealt with pp. 11-196 (this section also gives us glimpses of

Eugene's social life), the years of decline in powers and fame are surveyed pp. 197-334, while pp. 335-362 gives a relatively brief characterization of the man and his work. On some aspects, e.g., on Eugene's standing as a general, this volume provides analysis which the reader may have felt was lacking in the well-informed and well-balanced narrative of the earlier volumes.

**Dutch Republic.** - C. R. Boxer, *The Dutch Seaborne Empire: 1600-1800* (Knopf, N.Y. 326 pp. and Hutchinson, 50s.), demonstrates splendidly and effortlessly the interdependence of mother country and colonies and has so much fascinating information on the Dutch in Europe that it must be mentioned here as well as under 'overseas' history. There are fine illustrations and a useful bibliography. The history of the Netherlands is also illuminated by the historiographical study which H. Rowen has undertaken in 'The historical works of Pieter Geyl', *Journal of Modern History*, pp. 35-49. An important contribution to knowledge in several fields is offered by the doctoral dissertation of the economist B. E. de Muinck, *Een Regenten-huishouding omstreeks 1700* (M. Nijhoff, The Hague). Based on the private papers of Cornelis de Jonge van Ellemeet, Collector General of the United Provinces between 1674 and 1707, it traces in great detail the rise in this official's private fortune (he became one of the richest men of his time) and illustrates in the process the way in which the Nine Years' War and the War of the Spanish Succession offered opportunities for profitable private investment. The expenditure discussed for his estates, his households and works of art helps to paint a realistic sociological picture of the age.

**France.** - An important book, though with a rather misleading title, is L. Rothkrug, *Opposition to Louis XIV. The political and social origins of the French Enlightenment* (Princeton and O.U.P., xv and 533 pp., £5 5s.). The book virtually ends in 1700 and is concerned with the opposition to mercantilism. The broad interpretation of this concept to cover economic theory, state organization and political philosophy will not appeal to every reader, but the author has brilliantly linked the various facets of mercantilism as well as those of the new and victorious movement, 'anti-mercantilism'. W. D. Howarth, *Life and letters in France*, vol. i: *The Seventeenth Century* (Nelson, 232 pp., 35s.) is equally important for an understanding of the intellectual history of our period. The selections are well-chosen, and the commentaries are excellent. Historians whose main interest is in regions outside Europe often provide valuable aids to a balanced judgment for the European policy of a ruler or state. For this reason W. J. Eccles, *Canada under Louis XIV, 1663-1701* (O.U.P., 275 pp., 42s.) should not be neglected by European specialists; it can be supplemented by Mareel Girand, *Histoire de la Louisiane française*, vol. iii: *L'Époque de John Law, 1717-1720* (P.U.F., 420 pp., Fr. 30). Sometimes a reign is illuminated by historians studying the immediately succeeding period: this is the case with J. H. Shennan, 'The Political Role of the Parlement of Paris, 1715-23', *The Historical Journal*, pp. 179-200. Though concerned with the Regency, Dr. Shennan has much to say about the way Louis XIV handled the Parlement and about the admissions he made of its constitutional power. We learn something about the



training of a future minister and official and the importance of family connexions in the France of Louis XIV in John Rule, 'Jean-Frederic Phelypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain et Maurepas: Reflections on his Life and his papers', *Louisiana History*, vol. vi, no. 4, pp. 365-377, though his official career did not start till 1723. Of articles based on printed material only, two should be noted. J. H. M. Salmon's 'The King and his conscience - the religious problems of Louis XIV' Part I, *History Today*, pp. 240-248 and Part II, pp. 336-345, is an excellent piece of work: it takes into account the research of Orcibal and Scoville and points to the conflict between the political objectives and the spiritual ideas which influenced Louis XIV in his old age. In the same periodical, pp. 3-11, N. Mitford, 'Madame de Maintenon at St. Cyr', is worth reading on Louis XIV's original plans for the academy (it was meant to produce educated women who were to take their place in the world) and on the way in which Madame de Maintenon convinced herself that the end result (the education of young women who eventually took the veil) had always been the joint intention of herself and the King. Of general interest for social and religious history is P. Chaunu, 'Une histoire religieuse serielle', *Revue d'Histoire moderne et contemporaine*, pp. 5-34, speculating on the possibility of periodization in socio-religious historical knowledge, in a review article built round the work of L. Pérouas on the diocese of La Rochelle noted in this bibliography last year. Of specialized books which have appeared note R. Taveneaux, *Jansénisme et politique* (Armand Colin, 258 pp.). To commemorate the 250th anniversary of the end of Louis XIV's reign, *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* has devoted the Oct.-Dec. volume to articles dealing with aspects of Louis's foreign policy. The one by Jean Bérenger, pp. 291-314, 'Une tentative de rapprochement entre la France et l'Empereur: le traité de partage secret de la Succession d'Espagne du 19 janvier 1688' is more broadly based on French unpublished material than the others. The author is very critical of Louis and places the blame exclusively on him for Leopold's later renunciation of the treaty. He also regards the Emperor's right to the Spanish inheritance as far above that of Louis by virtue of the Habsburg family arrangement of 1617 which decreed that the Austrian Habsburgs should inherit the land of the Spanish Habsburgs if that line died out. To the present writer Bérenger seems a little biased; but his article is a real contribution to our knowledge of the reasons which impelled Louis to sign the treaty of 1688. R. Pillorget, 'Jean-Hugues d'Orsbeck, Électeur de Trèves, et la politique des Réunions (1678-1688)', pp. 315-337, demonstrates his sound knowledge of Rhineland history; and J. Fayard, 'Les tentatives de constitutions d'un "tiers party" en Allemagne du Nord (1690-1694)', pp. 338-71, brings new material to a survey of the failure of Louis's policy in Germany during the Nine Years' War. In honour of the late Gaston Zeller a number of his articles have been reprinted under the title *Aspects de la politique française sous l'ancien régime* (Paris, P.U.F., 392 pp.). The book has a bibliography of Zeller's books and articles. Of the articles reprinted, note particularly 'Louvois, Colbert de Croissy et les réunions de Metz', pp. 3-11, and 'Le principe d'équilibre dans la politique internationale avant 1789', pp. 172-184.

**Russia.** – Two contributions in English should be noted, both in the *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*; the first, by R. H. Warner, ‘The Kožuchoyo Campaign of 1694, or the Conquest of Moscow by Preobrazenskoe’, pp. 387–466, deals with a central episode in Tsar Peter’s early reign; the second, by F. I. Kaplan, ‘Tatiščeva and Kantemiri, Two Eighteenth century exponents of a Russian bureaucratic style of thought’, pp. 497–510, throws some light on the intellectual climate also of Peter’s reign. Helpful for those who do not read Russian is the review by R. Wittram (*ibid.*, pp. 447–8), of E. P. Pod-japol’skaya’s book on the Bulavin rising, *Vosstanie Bulavina 1707–1709*, published in Moscow in 1962. An article on the Danish shipbuilders who helped Peter with his Azov fleet, K. Rasmussen, ‘Danske i den azovske flåde 1696–98’, (*Dansk Historisk Tidsskrift*, pp. 462–481, is valuable but has, unfortunately, no summary in a world language. The author shows that their service (on which interesting information is given) had no connexion with the Dano-Russian alliance negotiations which led to the treaty of 24/8 1699.

**Spain.** – H. Kamen, ‘Melchior de Macanaz and the foundations of Bourbon power in Spain’, *English Historical Review*, pp. 699–716, reinforced by his study of this Spanish minister (born in 1670) the current revaluation of the share which native Spaniards had in the reform and reorganization of Spain after the death of Carlos II.

**Spanish Netherlands.** – An important article for economic history is in *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis*, pp. 294–317, S. Desprez-van de Castelle, ‘Het protectionisme in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden gedurende de tweede helft der 17e eeuw’. It puts the Southern Netherlands into the context of west European seventeenth-century economic fluctuations and traces the continuity in the policy which led to the tariffs of 1670 and 1680.

**Sweden.** – A very useful article is M. Roberts, ‘Charles XI’, *History*, pp. 160–192, which brings to life a ruler little known to English readers and acquaints them with the reasons for his gradual assumption of absolutist power in the 1680s. The prerequisite for the ‘reform period’ is thus explained and the reforms themselves are surveyed. The theme of absolutism versus high nobility, one of the most debated in Swedish history, is surveyed historiographically by U. Sjödel, ‘Kungamakt och aristokrati i svensk 1900-tals debatt. En studie i dualistisk historiesyn’, (*Svensk Historisk Tidsskrift*, pp. 1–76, with English summary pp. 77–79. His contention that the dualistic view is beginning to be challenged for the seventeenth century is borne out by two interesting contributions to *Scandia*: K. Ågren ‘Gods och ämbete. Sten Bielkes inkomster inför riksdagen 1680’, pp. 227–245 (German summary, pp. 245–6) provides a case study of a man of the high nobility who found the so-called ‘Reduction’ – the resumption of crown land – more acceptable than one would have assumed; while U. Sjödel, pp. 141–171, (English summary, pp. 171–2), by his identification of the author of *Les Anecdotes de Suède* as Count Carl Bonde demonstrates how this member of the high nobility – strongly critical of absolutism in his book – yet adapted himself to a career in the service of Charles XI. The generally accepted thesis of Swedish absolutist rulers served only by the lesser nobility and commoners may well stand in need of modification. For the history of Charles XII, the

article by D. J. M. McCowley, 'The Kalabalik, "The Hunting Down" of Charles XII', *History Today*, pp. 391-398, has little historical value as the author has not consulted recent works in Swedish, e.g. those by S. Bonnesen and I. Stafsing, on the subject.

R. M. HATTON

### VIII. - THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 1713-1783

**British History.** - (a) SOURCES. - W. S. Lewis (ed.), *Horace Walpole's Correspondence*, vols. xxxii and xxxiii (O.U.P., £7 each) print the letters of Walpole to the Countess of Upper Ossory during the period 1761-1787. C. P. Moritz, *Journeys of a German in England in 1782*, translated and edited by R. Nettel (Cape, 21s.), is a reprint of perhaps the best-known view of England through the eyes of a foreigner during this period. J. Carswell and L. A. Dralle (eds.), *The Political Journal of George Bubb* (Clarendon Press, 70s.) provides an accurate text of the most famous political diary of the 1750s. G. A. Chinnery (ed.), *Records of the Borough of Leicester*, vol. v, *Hall Books and Papers, 1689-1835* (Leicester U.P., 84s.) is in the main a record of council meetings during the period it covers; it throws light upon many aspects of the life of the town.

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. - D. Jarrett, *Britain, 1688-1815* (Longmans, 25s.) is a useful textbook which stresses political and parliamentary history. It has a good bibliography and index. On political history one of the most useful products of the year from the student's point of view is perhaps E. A. Reitan (ed.), *George III: Tyrant or Constitutional Monarch?* (D. C. Heath, 13s.), which is a volume in the publisher's *Problems in European Civilization* series. I. R. Christie, 'Was there a "New Toryism" in the Earlier Part of George III's Reign', *Journal of British Studies*, November 1965, is a useful article which returns a negative answer to the question in its title, while F. Brady, *Boswell's Political Career* (Yale U.P., 37s. 6d.) is a study of Boswell's protracted and unsuccessful attempts to achieve a seat in Parliament. On economic and social history E. Hughes, *North Country Life in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. ii, *Cumberland and Westmorland, 1700-1830* (O.U.P., 30s.) is an illuminating discussion, topically arranged and printing a good many documents entire or in extract. Phyllis Deane, *The First Industrial Revolution* (C.U.P., 40s.; paperback, 17s. 6d.) contains an important and up-to-date though fairly technical discussion of the economic changes in Britain during the second half of the eighteenth century. It will be widely used by students. R. M. Hartwell, *The Industrial Revolution in England* (Historical Association, General Series, No. 58, 3s. 6d.) is a useful and penetrating short discussion, while the same author's 'The Causes of the Industrial Revolution. An Essay in Methodology', *Econ. H. R.*, August 1965, covers some of the same ground in greater detail and in a more sophisticated and technical way. S. D. Chapman, 'The Transition to the Factory System in the Midlands Cotton-Spinning Industry', *Econ. H. R.*, Dec. 1965, is a thorough piece of work; the same author's 'The Pioneers of Worsted Spinning by Power',

*Business History*, July 1965, is a useful and well-documented study of ten firms prominent in this branch of industry during the later eighteenth century. D. S. L. Cardwell, 'Power Technologies and the Advance of Science', *Technology and Culture*, Spring 1965, studies the interaction of technical and intellectual history, while F. M. Scherer, 'Invention and Innovation in the Watt-Boulton Steam-Engine Venture', *ibid.*, is an interesting study of one aspect of the interrelations of technological and economic history. I. L. Donnachie and J. Butt, 'Three Eighteenth-Century Scottish Ironworks', *Journal of Industrial Archaeology*, Jan. 1965, is of some specialized interest. Two studies of individual entrepreneurs are: H. C. Wedgwood, 'Josiah Wedgwood, Eighteenth-Century Manager', *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History*, Spring-Summer 1965, which is based mainly on Wedgwood's letters, and W. L. Roberts III, 'Samuel Storkc: an Eighteenth-Century London Merchant trading to the American Colonies', *Business History Review*, Summer 1965. P. E. Razzell, 'Population Change in Eighteenth-Century England. A Reinterpretation', *Econ. H. R.*, August 1965, argues that the remarkable growth of population during this period can be explained entirely as the result of the spread of inoculation against smallpox. The *Journal of Economic History*, March 1965, contains two useful articles on agriculture: E. L. Jones, 'Agriculture and Economic Growth in England, 1660-1750: Agricultural Change', and A. H. John, 'Agricultural Productivity and Economic Growth in England, 1700-1760'. There are several biographies which throw varying amounts of light on the intellectual history of the period. F. W. Gibbs, *Joseph Priestley: Adventurer in Science and Champion of Truth* (Nelson, 42s.) is useful. D. Duncan, *Thomas Ruddiman: A Study in Scottish Scholarship of the early Eighteenth Century* (Oliver and Boyd, 42s.) is a study of a famous grammarian and literary scholar. J. A. Cochrane, *Dr. Johnson's Printer: The Life of William Strahan* (Harvard U.P., 1964, \$6) is of considerable interest from the standpoint of literary history, while R. E. Wright-St. Clair, *Doctors Munro* (The Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 30s.) deals with a medical dynasty which dominated the teaching of medicine and anatomy at Edinburgh for over a century. P. Fussell, *The Rhetorical World of Augustan Humanism: Ethics and Imagery from Swift to Burke* (O.U.P., 55s.) throws some light on the history of ideas in England during the century, and D. Layton, 'Diction and Dictionaries in the Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge: an Aspect of the History of the Popularization of Science in Great Britain', *British Journal for the History of Science*, June 1965, contains a good deal of interest for this period. I. Ross, 'A Bluestocking over the Border: Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu's Aesthetic Adventures in Scotland, 1766', *Huntingdon Library Quarterly*, May 1965, is of some interest as an illustration of the early development of romantic taste in England. Aspects of the history of political ideas are covered by S. W. Jackman, *Man of Mercury: an Appreciation of the Mind of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke* (Pall Mall Press, 42s.), and H. C. Mansfield, *Statesmanship and Party Government: a Study of Burke and Bolingbroke* (Chicago U.P., 56s.). Burke continues to attract much attention. P. J. Stanlis (ed.), *The Relevance of Edmund Burke* (P. J. Kenedy and Sons, New York, 30s.) is a collection of four essays on different aspects

of his ideas with an Introduction and Summary, while R. B. Ripley, 'Adams, Burke and Eighteenth-Century Conservatism', *Political Science Quarterly*, June 1965, is a comparison of the ideas of the greatest British and American conservatives of the later eighteenth century. W. D. Love, 'Edmund Burke's Idea of the Body Corporate; a Study in Imagery', *Review of Politics*, April 1965, is slighter but of some interest. On military history by far the most important work is J. R. Western, *The English Militia in the Eighteenth Century* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 70s.), a very detailed and able study which throws light on the working of local government as well as on strictly military problems. J. Russell, *Gibraltar Besieged, 1779-1783* (Heinemann, 45s.) is based on considerable research. T. H. McGuffie, *The Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783* (Batsford, 30s.), a volume in the *British Battles* series, is also a sound piece of work. W. B. Willeox, *Portrait of a General. Sir Henry Clinton in the War of Independence* (Knopf, \$8.95) is a very detailed study of an unlucky and in some ways rather disagreeable general. There are two important books on naval history to be noted. D. A. Baugh, *British Naval Administration in the Age of Walpole* (Princeton U.P., 100s.) is a solid and thorough study, while R. F. Maekay, *Admiral Hawke* (Clarendon Press, 48s.) is a substantial account, based on thorough research, of one of the most important of all eighteenth-century admirals. J. H. Broomfield, 'Lord Sandwich at the Admiralty Board: Politics and the British Navy, 1771-1778', *Mariner's Mirror*, Feb. 1965, discusses the reasons for Sandwich's unpopularity with the naval commanders of the period. On the history of religion there is R. Davies and G. Rupp (eds.), *A History of the Methodist Church in Great Britain*, vol. i (Epworth Press, 63s.) which covers the eighteenth century.

**Foreign History.** — (a) SOURCES. — Perhaps the most important printed source to appear during the year is the first two volumes of the *Correspondence complète de Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, which cover the period 1730-1754 (Institut et Musée Voltaire, Geneva). They are edited by R. Leigh. R. N. Schwab has edited with an introduction the *Essai sur les éléments de philosophie* of d'Alembert (Georg Olms Verlagsbuchhandlung, Hildesheim). The text is a photographic reproduction of the original publication in two volumes in 1759. The first volume of *Goethe, Begegnungen und Gespräche* has appeared, edited by E. and Renate Grumach (Walter de Gruyter and Co., Berlin). It covers the years 1749-76. G. Rudé has compiled *The Eighteenth Century* (Collier-Macmillan, 15s.), a collection of excerpts which constitutes vol. viii of the *Sources in Western Civilization* series.

(b) SECONDARY WORKS. — There are several general works in English to be noted. D. Ogg, *Europe of the Ancien Régime, 1715-1783* (Collins, 8s. 6d.) is useful though somewhat uneven. R. J. White, *Europe in the Eighteenth Century* (Macmillan, 30s.) is good on ideas and cultural developments. S. Andrews, *Eighteenth-Century Europe: the 1680s to 1815* (Longmans, 25s.) is intended for A level candidates; it places a relatively heavy emphasis upon political ideas and artistic and economic developments. D. B. Heater, *Order and Rebellion: a History of Europe in the Eighteenth Century* (Harrap, 18s.), and S. Atkins, *From Utrecht to*

*Waterloo: a History of Europe in the Eighteenth Century* (Methuen, 25s.) are other competent textbooks. On government and administration there are articles rather than books to record. E. Klein, 'Der preussische Absolutismus', in *Preussen: Epochen und Probleme seiner Geschichte* (De Gruyter and Co., Berlin, 1964) is useful, and J. H. Shennan, 'The Political Role of the Parlement of Paris, 1715-23', *Historical Journal*, 1965 No. 2, is a good article based upon a wide selection of secondary materials and some MSS. M. Bordes, 'La réforme municipale du contrôleur-général Laverdy et son application dans certaines provinces', *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine*, Oct.-Dec. 1965, is a good study of the great municipal reform of 1764-5 in France. G. Cozzi, 'Note su tribunali e procedure penali a Venezia nel 700', *Rivista Storica Italiana*, Dec. 1965, deals with an aspect of one of the less-explored sides of eighteenth-century life. *Absolyntizm v Rossii (xvii-xviii vv.)* (Izdatel'stvo 'Nauka', Moscow, 1964, 1 rouble 91 kopecks) is a collection of essays in honour of the seventieth birthday of the historian B. B. Kafengauz; several of the essays are of considerable interest. On economic history there is a mixed bag. J. C. La Force, Jr., *The Development of the Spanish Textile Industry, 1750-1800* (U. of California Press, 40s.) is a sound study of an important subject, and R. P. Mutthauf, 'Sal Ammoniac: a Case History in Industrialization', *Technology and Culture*, Fall 1965, is a useful article on an important aspect of the chemical industry. M. Drake, 'The Growth of Population in Norway, 1735-1855', *Scandinavian Economic History Review*, vol. xii, No. 2, is a very thorough article with an elaborate statistical appendix. A. Kahn has published two articles: 'A proposed Mercantilist Code in the Russian Iron Industry', *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History*, Winter 1965; and 'Continuity in Economic Activity and Policy during the Post-Petrine Period in Russia', *Journal of Economic History*, March 1965, which argues that the death of Peter the Great did not lead to a rapid decline of industrial activity as is sometimes supposed. Two significant works on Italian economic history are R. Romano, *Prezzi, salari e servizi a Napoli nel secolo xviii* (Banca Commerciale, Milan), which contains important statistical information, and L. dal Pane, *La Finanza Toscana dagli inizi del secolo xviii alla caduta del granducato* (Banca Commerciale, Milan) a very substantial study of which the first seven chapters deal with the eighteenth century. Social history and social structure are illuminated mainly by a number of regional studies. Annie Bertrand, 'Segovic au xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle. Étude par sondages des patrimoines dans les archives notariales', *Caravelle*, vol. iv, is an interesting article based on marriage contracts, wills and inventories *post mortem*. J. Godechot and S. Moncassin, 'Structures et relations sociales à Toulouse (1749, 1785)', *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française*, April-June 1965, is based on a study of marriage-contracts and includes eight statistical tables. Helen Liebel, 'Laissez-faire vs. Mercantilism: the Rise of Hamburg and the Hamburg Bourgeoisie vs. Frederick the Great in the Crisis of 1763',  *Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, July 1965, is somewhat diffuse but contains material of interest; and the same author's 'The Bourgeoisie in Southwestern Germany, 1500-1789: a Rising Class', *International Review of Social History*, vol. x, is useful in spite of its shortness. P. G.

Dreyfus, 'Société et culture dans les Allemagnes au xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle', *Annales*, Sept.-Oct. 1965, is of interest for its references to recent German work in this field. Other aspects of German society are dealt with in G. Sandhofer, *Flensburgs Stadtverfassung von 1700 bis 1848* (Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte Schleswig-Holsteins, Vol. 45, Neumünster, 1964), and G. von Glinski, *Die Königsberger Kaufmannschaft des 17 und 18 Jahrhunderts* (Wissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Geschichte und Landeskunde Ost-MittelEuropas herausgegeben vom Johann Gottfried Herder-Institut, No. 70, Marburg/Lahn, 1964, DM. 10). A. Leguai, 'Les "émotions" et séditions populaires dans la généralité de Moulins aux xvii<sup>e</sup> et xviii<sup>e</sup> siècles', *Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale*, 1965 No. 1, deals with an aspect of a subject which has attracted much attention in recent years. Writing on cultural and intellectual history still tends to centre largely around France. E. Callot, *Six philosophes français du xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle. La vie, l'oeuvre et la doctrine de Diderot, Fontenelle, Mauperoud, La Mettrie, d'Holbach, Rivarol* (Gardet, Annecy, 1964, F. 10) is useful though short, and J. A. Leith, *The Idea of Art as Propaganda in France, 1750-1799: A Study in the History of Ideas* (Toronto U.P.) is interesting. Vivienne Mylne, *The Eighteenth-Century French Novel: Techniques of Illusion* (Manchester U.P., 37s. 6d.) is a study of the storytelling devices used by French novelists during this period, while E. J. H. Greene, *Mariwau* (Toronto U.P. and O.U.P., 68s.) is the only good account in English of a novelist and dramatist of some importance. A. Dupront, 'Livre et culture dans la société française du xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle', *Annales*, Sept.-Oct. 1965, is wordy but has some points of interest. R. de Livois, *Histoire de la presse française*, vol. i, *Des origines à 1881* (Éditions Spes, Lausanne), has a short but lavishly illustrated chapter on the eighteenth century. On German intellectual life there are: R. Rürup, *Johannacob Moser: Pietismus und Reform* (Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden), which includes a full list of Moser's very numerous writings and a good bibliography; E. Heier, *L. H. Nicolay (1737-1820) and his Contemporaries* (M. Nijhoff, The Hague), which deals with the life of a German poet and intellectual who was in Russian service for most of his career; and Eva D. Becker, *Der Deutsche Romau um 1780* (J. B. Metzlersche, Stuttgart, 1964). The Historical Section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences has published *Russkoe Knigopechatanie do 1917 goda* (Moscow, 1964), of which vol. i chap. iii deals with books published in eighteenth-century Russia. *Secondo centenario della pubblicazione dell'opera 'Dei delitti e delle pene' di Cesare Beccaria* (Accademia dei Lincei, Rome) prints the proceedings of a congress held in Rome and Milan in July 1964. It contains useful articles on the influence on Beccaria's book in France, Poland, and Switzerland. On historical writing two articles of interest are: A. Momigliano, 'La nuova storia romana di G. B. Vico', *Rivista Storica Italiana*, Dec. 1965, and E. Cochrane, 'Muratori: the Vocation of a Historian', *Catholic Historical Review*, vol. li, No. 2. Germaine de Rothschild, *Luigi Boccherini, his Life and Work* (O.U.P., 25s.) is a short biography first published in French in 1962. It prints all the surviving letters of Boccherini. A. E. Meyer, *An Educational History of the Western World* (McGraw-Hill, 60s.) contains chapters on the educational writings and work of

Rousseau, Basedow, and Pestalozzi. In the field of political ideas there are several studies of individual thinkers. F. M. Barnard, *Herder's Social and Political Thought: from Enlightenment to Nationalism* (Clarendon Press, 30s.) and D. W. Smith, *Helvetius: a Study in Persecution* (Clarendon Press, 35s.) are both useful. M. Dommaget, *Le Curé Meslier: athée, communiste et révolutionnaire sous Louis XIV* (Julliard, F. 30) throws light on an interesting though unrepresentative figure in the intellectual life of France in the early years of this period. L. Krieger, 'Kant and the Crisis of Natural Law', *Journal of the History of Ideas*, April-June 1965, is an article of some importance, and J. Lough, 'New Light on the *Encyclopædia* of Diderot and d'Alembert', *History Today*, March 1965, is useful. F. Diaz, 'Gli studi della *équipe* di Werner Krauss sull' 'Illuminismo'', *Rivista Storica Italiana*, lxxvii Fasc. 1, discusses a good deal of recent German work on the Enlightenment. On religious history there are several articles to note. J. Dubois, 'La carte des diocèses de France avant la Révolution', *Annales*, July-August 1965, traces the division of France into dioceses from the early Middle Ages onwards and is illustrated by a large folding map, while G. Lemarchand, 'Les monastères de Haute-Normandie au xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle', *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française*, Jan.-March 1965, is a study of the economic importance of these monasteries. N. Ravitch, 'The Social Origins of French and English Bishops in the Eighteenth Century', *Historical Journal*, 1965, No. 3, confirms that high rank in the church was much more accessible to those of non-noble origin in England. Simone Blanc, 'L'Église russe à l'aube du "Siècle des Lumières"', *Annales*, May-June 1965, is a good discussion of the religious policies of Peter the Great. J. J. Zatko, 'The Organization of the Catholic Church in Russia, 1772-1784', *Slavonic and East European Review*, June 1965, is of some interest. Finally several biographies must be mentioned. The most important is R. Wittram, *Peter I, Czar und Kaiser. Zur Geschichte Peters des Grossen in seiner Zeit* (Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Göttingen, 1964, 2 vols.) which is the most complete treatment of the reign of the great Tsar now available in any language and will clearly remain a standard work for the foreseeable future. Vols. iii-v of M. Braubach, *Prinz Eugen von Savoyen: Eine Biographie* (R. Oldenbourg Verlag, Munich, 1964-5) cover in great detail the life of Prince Eugene from 1711 onwards. T. Gehling, *Ein Europaischer Diplomat am Kaiserhof zu Wien: Francois Louis de Pesme, Seigneur de Saint-Saphorin, als Englischer Resident am Wiener Hof, 1718-1727* (Ludwig Rohrschied Verlag, Bonn, 1964, DM. 32) is a thorough study of an important figure in the diplomacy of the early eighteenth century.

M. S. ANDERSON

## IX. - THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 1783-1914

**General.** - Two Cambridge co-operative histories must take pride of place: the *New Cambridge modern history*, vol. ix *War and peace in an age of upheaval, 1793-1830* (C.U.P., 762 pp., 50s.) ed. C. W. Crawley



provides a compressed record of an age full of dramatic reversals of fortune, while most notable in the *Cambridge economic history of Europe*, vol. vi, *The industrial revolutions and after: incomes, population and technological change* (C.U.P., 2 vols., 1040 pp., 105s.) ed. H. J. Habakkuk and M. Postan is the section by David Landes on technological change and development in Western Europe, 1750-1914. For shorter surveys: T. K. Derry and E. J. Knapton's *Europe 1815-1914* (Murray, 572 pp., 45s.) (school ed. 37s. 6d.) is a textbook from a reliable stable: J. R. Western discusses whether *The end of European primacy, 1871-1945* (Blandford Press, 583 pp., 37s. 6d.) was inevitable and Martin Gilbert has brought together a fragmentary collection of essays on the theme of *The European powers, 1900-45* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 307 pp., 42s.). René Taton has edited an encyclopedic survey of *Science in the 19th century* (Thames & Hudson, 642 pp., 126s.). Political movements have been treated comparatively: David Cauter discusses the parallels and contradictions which have marked the history of *The left in Europe since 1789* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 254 pp., 12s. 6d.); while in *The European right: a historical profile* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 596 pp., 63s.) Hans Rogger and Eugen Weber confirm that the right lacks the identity and doctrinal commitment of the left. H. Daniel-Rops, *The church in an age of revolution, 1798-1870* (Dent, 519 pp., 48s.) is a popular account which covers the period from the French Revolution to the first Vatican council. Two articles deal generally with economic issues: in 'Les débuts du machinisme devant les contemporains, 1760-1840', *Contrat Social*, ix, pp. 181-195, Michel Collinet analyses the reaction of selected European observers to the introduction of power-driven machinery on society, and P. Bairoch provides a definition and comparison of varying 'Niveaux de développement économique de 1810 à 1910', *Annales*, 20e année, 1091-1117. In 'Science and the brewing industry, 1850-1900', *Econ. H. R.*, xvii, pp. 536-550, E. M. Sigsworth argues that the defeat of the French in 1870 stimulated Pasteur's work to produce 'une bière de revanche' which had important consequences for the beer brewing industry generally. A number of the contributions to *Population in history: essays in historical demography* (Edward Arnold, 703 pp., 100s.) ed. D. V. Glass and D. E. C. Eversley deal with European problems. H. Gollwitzer, 'Ideologische Blockbildung als Bestandteil internationaler Politik im 19. Jahrhundert', *Historische Zeitschrift*, cci, pp. 306-33 concludes that ideological considerations affected international alignments very little. An impressionistic portrait of the world between the 1890s and the first world war is contained in *The proud tower* (Hamish Hamilton, 528 pp., 42s.) by Barbara Tuchman while R. Palme Dutt's *The International* (Lawrence & Wishart, 418 pp., 36s.) is a rapid and elementary sketch for the general reader.

**England and the British Isles.** - SOURCES. - A further volume of *The correspondence of George, Prince of Wales, 1772-1812*: vol. iii, 1795-1798 (Cassell, 529 pp., 120s.) edited by A. Aspinall deals with the period of the Prince's wedding, the birth of his daughter and the breakup of the marriage. *The selected letters of Josiah Wedgwood* (Cory, Adams & Mackay, 388 pp., 70s.) edited by Ann Finer and George Savage provides a picture

of Wedgwood's activities, his influence on events and the factors which moulded and motivated him. Two selections of letters have been extracted from Wellington's correspondence: *Wellington and his friends: letters of the first duke of Wellington to the Rt. Hon. Charles and Mrs. Arbuthnot, the earl and countess of Wilton, Princess Lieven and Miss Burdett-Coutts* (Macmillan, 326 pp., 45s.) selected by the 7th duke of Wellington contains letters which illustrate the duke's mind and quirks of character, while *The unpublished correspondence of Madame de Staël and the duke of Wellington* (Cassell, 112 pp., 25s.) edited by Victor de Pange covers the period 1815-17 when Madame de Staël attempted to influence the treatment of France after the end of the war. A further volume *The duke of Wellington in caricature* (H.M.S.O., 45 pp., 12s. 6d.) edited by John Physick portrays popular opinion of the duke in the period 1827-1832. The latest volume of *The letters and diaries of John Henry Newman, vol. xvi: Founding a university, January 1854 to September 1855* (Nelson, 644 pp., 105s.) edited by Charles Dessain and Vincent Blehl is largely concerned with the foundation of the Catholic university of Ireland. *The letters of Charles Dickens, vol. i, 1820-1839* (O.U.P., 790 pp., 126s.) edited by Madeleine House and Graham Storey covers the most dramatic years of his life. *The letters of Frederick William Maitland* (C.U.P., 397 pp., 84s.) edited by C. H. S. Fifoot is mainly concerned with technical matters which reveal above all his passion for precise scholarship. A new edition of Edwin Chadwick's *Report on the sanitary condition of the labouring population of Great Britain, 1842* (Edinburgh U.P., 443 pp., 70s.) edited by M. W. Flinn reveals how graphically the problems of urban growth in early Victorian England were described. Three collections of documents appeared: *Society and politics in England, 1780-1960: a selection of readings and comments* (Harper & Row, 496 pp., 28s.) edited by J. F. C. Harrison; *Educational documents: England and Wales, 1816-1963* (Chapman & Hall, 316 pp., 50s.) edited by J. S. Maclure containing long extracts from the principal reports which is a useful summary of English official educational history; and *British economic history, 1870-1914, commentary and documents* (C.U.P., 494 pp., 60s.) edited by W. H. B. Court which illuminatingly examines the path of economic change and attempts to assess who gained by it. Finally, there are two bibliographical essays: J. F. C. Harrison, 'Recent writing on the history of Victorian England', *Victorian Studies*, vii, pp. 263-70, and G. S. Bain and H. Pollins, 'The history of white-collar unions and industrial relations: a bibliography', *Bulletin of the Society for the Study of Labour History*, xi, 20-73.

SECONDARY WORKS. - The latest volume of William Holdsworth's, *A history of English Law, vol. xv*, (Sweet & Maxwell, 605 pp., 84s.) deals with the period between the 1832 Reform Act and the Judicature Act of 1875. Shirley Letwin, *The pursuit of certainty: David Hume, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Beatrice Webb* (C.U.P., 399 pp., 52s. 6d.) is an account written by a new conservative of how the concept of politics changed in England. P. M. Handover celebrated the tercentenary of the oldest surviving newspaper, *A history of the London Gazette, 1665-1965* (H.M.S.O., 102 pp., 17s. 6d.) whose real stability dates from its

assignment to the Home Office in 1785. A splendidly illustrated study of *Mr. Gillray, the caricaturist* (Phaidon Press, 272 pp., 40s.) reveals how ambivalent to authority his attitude was.

Amongst biographies, three deal with politicians: Philip Ziegler's *Addington: a life of Henry Addington, First Viscount Sidmouth* (Collins, 478 pp., 50s.) is a splendid study of a second-line Prime Minister, a man with no greatness but with many virtues; Richard Deacon's *The private life of Mr. Gladstone* (Muller, 189 pp., 25s.) reveals Gladstone's morbidly romantic attitude to prostitution; and E. A. A. D. Chilston's *W. H. Smith* (Routledge, 380 pp., 63s.) is a study of an amenable Victorian leader of the House of Commons. Other biographies concern a wide variety of 19th century figures. *The prim romantic: a biography of Ellis Cornelia Knight, 1758-1837* (Chatto & Windus, 240 pp., 30s.) by Barbara Luttrell tells the story of the writer, a friend of Nelson and lady-in-waiting to Queen Charlotte. Arthur F. Loveday has written a biography of *Sir Hilgrove Turner, 1764-1843, soldier and courtier under the Georges* (The Alkam Press, 141 pp., 35s.) who was responsible for bringing the Rosetta Stone to England while *The Life of a genius* (Hodder & Stoughton, 192 pp., 25s.) by Gerard Fairlie and Elizabeth Cayley provides a more personal life of Sir George Cayley, the pioneer of modern aviation, than the previous accounts. In *A matter of speculation: the case of Lord Cochrane* (Hutchinson, 208 pp., 25s.) Henry Cecil argues, contrary to the normal view, that Cochrane was guilty of connivance in a Stock Exchange fraud in 1814. The life of the wealthy is portrayed in Gervas Huxley, *Lady Elizabeth and the Grosvenors, Life in a Whig family, 1822-1839* (O.U.P., 187 pp., 35s.). Edward Alexander looked on his chosen subjects, *Matthew Arnold and John Stuart Mill* (Routledge, 324 pp., 45s.) as representatives of humanism and liberalism respectively: H. E. Bell is the author of a study of the man he regards as the greatest English historian, *Maitland; a critical examination and assessment* (A. & C. Black, 150 pp., 21s.): Jacob Korg's *George Gissing: a critical biography* (Methuen, 311 pp., 40s.) is a thorough discussion of Gissing as a social novelist: Jo Manton tells the story of an apparently unexceptional woman, *Elizabeth Garrett Anderson* (Methuen, 382 pp., 42s.) who in 1865 became the first Englishwoman to qualify as a physician and surgeon, and John Shepherd has written a life of *Spencer Wells, the life and work of a Victorian surgeon* (Edinburgh: E. S. Livingstone, 132 pp., 30s.). There were three biographies of scientists: F. W. Gibbs portrays *Joseph Priestley: adventurer in science and champion of truth* (Nelson, 258 pp., 42s.) as liberal as well as chemist: a definitive study of the greatest experimentalist in the history of science, *Michael Faraday: a biography* (Chapman & Hall, 547 pp., 70s.) is the work of L. Pearce Williams: while Julian Huxley and H. B. D. Kettlewell, *Charles Darwin and his world* (Thames & Hudson, 144 pp., 25s.) confirm the interpretation presented recently by Sir Gavin de Beer. Finally, the latest volume of Compton Mackenzie's *My life and times: octave 4, 1907-1915* (Chatto & Windus, 268 pp., 35s.) tells the story of eight years in Cornwall and then of his commissioning into the army.

There have been a number of economic studies of importance. The debate about the nature of the industrial revolution continues and R. M.

Hartwell has fired two salvos, on the nature of *The industrial revolution in England* (Historical Association, 26 pp., 3s. 6d.) and an article in which he asks whether we need an explanation of 'The causes of the industrial revolution: an essay in methodology', *Economic Hist. Rev.*, 2nd series, xviii, 164-82. Phyllis Deane's *The first industrial revolution* (C.U.P., 295 pp., 40s.) is an analytical economist's account of the British 'take-off', and Roy Campbell stresses the growth of the economy in his study of *Scotland since 1707: the rise of an industrial society* (Blackwell, 366 pp., 50s.). Sidney Pollard finds *The genesis of modern management* (Edward Arnold, 328 pp., 50s.) in the large concerns that emerged during the industrial revolution. David Smith, *The industrial archaeology of the East Midlands* (Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 304 pp., 45s.) is the best of this series so far to appear. Frances Collier's *The family economy of the working classes in the cotton industry. 1784-1833* edited by R. S. Fitton (Manchester U.P., 104 pp., 30s.) is a welcome but belated publication written before the present controversies about the standard of living during the early nineteenth century. The debate about the Great Depression continues. In 'Economy and society in the late Victorian Britain', *Econ. H R.*, 2nd Series, xviii, pp. 183-98, Charles Wilson emphasizes their variegated experience, while *The Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research*, xvii, pp. 1-112, contains a most useful collection of 'Studies in the British economy, 1870-1914'. François Crouzet examines the 'Bilan de l'économie britannique pendant les guerres des révolutions et de l'empire', *Revue historique*, ccxxxiv, pp. 71-110, while J. Parry Lewis investigates the connection between *Building cycles and Britain's growth* (Macmillan, 408 pp., 45s.). Peter Stearns reports on 'British industry through the eyes of French industrialists', *Journal of Modern History*, xxxvii, pp. 50-61, most of whom were frightened by British superiority. The range of industrial histories has been further extended: L. T. C. Rolt shows the contribution made by Maudslay, Nasmyth, Whitworth, Lanchester and others in developing *Tools for the job: a short history of machine tools* (Batsford, 256 pp., 42s.); Arthur Raistrick and Bernard Jennings have produced a technical and economic *History of Lead-mining in the Pennines* (Longmans, 347 pp., 60s.); and A. E. Musson a study of *Enterprise in soap and chemicals; Joseph Crosfield & Sons Ltd., 1815-1965* (Manchester U.P., 384 pp., 37s. 6d.). In 'Business enterprise and the growth of the letter-press printing industry, 1850-1914', *Business History*, vii, pp. 1-14, B. W. E. Alford argues that entrepreneurial ability provided the reason for the industry's success, and H. W. Richardson and J. N. Bass discuss the reasons for the high 'Profitability of the Consett Iron Company before 1914', *Business History*, vii, pp. 71-93. In the *Building society movement* (Elek, 320 pp., 70s.) Esmond Cleary shows how the building societies came to assume a major role in housing. A descriptive reappraisal of the *History of British agriculture, 1846-1914* (Longmans, 432 pp., 63s.) by Christabel Orwin and Edith Whetham deals with both economic and social questions. Two articles also deal with agricultural matters: E. A. Cox and B. R. Dittmer draw attention to the usefulness of 'The tithe files of the mid-19th century', *Agricultural Hist. Rev.*, xiii, pp. 1-16 with particular reference to Essex and North-west Wiltshire, and J. Geraint Jenkins shows how slow

and recent were 'Technological improvement and social change in South Cardiganshire', *Agricultural Hist. Rev.*, xiii, pp. 94-105.

Increasing attention has been paid to the history of technology: R. A. Buchanan was the author of a compressed general discussion of *Technology and social progress* (Pergamon, 180 pp., 15s.). S. D. Chapman finds that 'The pioneers of worsted spinning by power', *Business History*, vii, pp. 97-116, were ten firms (seven in the Midlands and three in the West Riding) and also discusses the economic consequence of 'The transition to the factory system in the Midlands spinning industry', *Econ. H.R.*, xviii, pp. 526-43. J. Butt argues that 'Technical change and the growth of the British shale-oil industry, 1680-1870', *Econ. H. R.*, 2nd series, xviii, pp. 511-21 provided the refining techniques which became the basis of the world petroleum industry.

In *Out of silence into sound. The life of Alexander Graham Bell* (Collier-Macmillan, 146 pp., 22s. 6d.) Roger Burlingame describes the contribution of a scientist to the development of the telephone system and in *Cooke and Wheatstone and the invention of the electric telegraph* (Routledge, 158 pp., 21s.) Geoffrey Hubbard revives the memory of William Fothergill Cooke whose name is now forgotten and Charles Wheatstone who is only remembered for a bridge he did not invent. Amongst the writings on economic thought are: Donald Winch's *Classical political economy and the colonies* (Bell, 190 pp., 30s.) which concentrates on the writings of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, while in the *Development of British monetary orthodoxy* (Harvard U.P., 305 pp., 58s.) Frank Fetter shows how contemporary opinions and personalities and the economic and political climate helped to make orthodox policy. B. Semmel isolates the characteristic elements in Malthus' thought in 'Malthus: "Physiocracy" and the commercial system', *Econ. H. R.*, 2nd series, xvii, pp. 522-35, and D. P. O'Brien's 'The transition in Torrens' monetary thought', *Economica*, xxxii, pp. 269-301 explains how Torrens' early anti-classical views developed into his later acceptance of Ricardo's views. Donald Olsen's *Town Planning in London. The 18th and 19th centuries* (Yale U.P., 245 pp., 90s.), more limited than the title suggests, is chiefly a study of the Bedford estates and the Foundling Hospital. *Government and the railways in 19th century Britain* (Routledge, 255 pp., 35s.) by Henry Parris deals with the administration of government regulation of British railways between 1840-67. Two articles concerned the corn laws again: D. C. Moore argued they were repealed as a means of perpetuating the status of the landed classes in new technological conditions in 'The corn laws and high farming', *Econ. H.R.*, 2nd series, xviii, pp. 544-61 and 'The corn laws [were] reconsidered', *Econ. H.R.*, xviii, pp. 563-71 by S. Fairlie in the light of conditions in the European grain market. In 'The imperialism of free trade; Lancashire and the Indian cotton duties, 1859-1862', *Econ. H.R.*, 2nd series, xviii, pp. 333-49, Peter Harnetty argues that Lancashire secured favourable revision of tariffs.

There has been a further crop of railway books: H. A. Vallance, *The Great North of Scotland Railway* (David & Charles, 192 pp., 35s.): H. W. Paar, *A history of the railways of the Forest of Dean, part 2: The Great Western Railway in Dean* (David & Charles, 168 pp., 35s.) and K. Hoole, *A*

*regional history of the railways of Great Britain: Volume IV, the North East* (David & Charles, 237 pp., 42s.). Two works deal with inland water transport: P. A. L. Vine discusses *London's lost route to the sea* (David & Charles, 267 pp., 50s.), the attempt to unite the Thames with the English Channel, and W. A. McCutcheon describes *The canals of the north of Ireland* (David & Charles, 180 pp., 36s.). Derek Aldcroft explains why 'The depression of British shipping, 1901-11', *Journal of Transport History*, vii, 14-23 occurred when the British economy as a whole was prosperous. Graham Farr has recalled the eventful life of *The steamship Great Britain* (Bristol branch of the Historical Association, 24 pp., 2s. 6d.).

In 'Communications and the development of Norwich, 1750-1850', *Journal of Transport History*, vii, pp. 96-108, J. K. Edwards shows how the coming of the railways enabled industrial diversification to take place. Barbara George's *Pembrokeshire sea trading before 1900* is reprinted from *Field Studies*. *John Owens, Manchester merchant* (Manchester U.P., 193 pp., 37s. 6d.) by B. W. Clapp is a study of the evolution of a business from manufacturing through foreign trade to financial speculation. A. G. Kenwood shows how 'Port investment in England and Wales, 1850-1913', *Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research*, xvii, pp. 156-167, was largely financed from private sources. Two trade union histories have appeared: a study of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, *The needle is threaded; the history of an industry* (Heinemann, 241 pp., 30s.) by Margaret Stewart: and *NATSOPA - Seventy-five years: the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, 1889-1964* (Heinemann, 169 pp., 30s.) by James Moran.

An extremely crude account of *The rise of the technocrats* (Routledge, 455 pp., 56s.) is the work of W. H. G. Armytage. Of two general studies John Adamson stresses what was unique in *English education, 1789-1902* (C.U.P., 519 pp., 75s.): Harold Silver shows how *The concept of popular education. A study of ideas and social movements in the early 19th century* (Macgibbon & Kee, 63s.) changed from education for the poor to education for the nation at large: while Brian Simon's account of *Education and the labour movement 1870-1920* (Lawrence & Wishart, 387 pp., 50s.) centres on the events behind the 1902 Act. Other works deal with different aspects of Victorian education: Gillian Avery discusses *Nineteenth century children* (Hodder & Stoughton, 260 pp., 35s.) and shows how the ideals of child behaviour in children's stories changed between 1780 and 1900; Josephine Kamm, *Hope deferred: girl's education in English history* (Methuen, 332 pp., 35s.) traced the vicissitudes of this struggle; and W. R. Ward shows how the Anglican stranglehold on *Victorian Oxford* (Cass, 446 pp., 75s.) was loosened. Among the pioneering technical institutions was that founded by Quintin Hogg, an account of whose history, *The history of the Polytechnic* (Macdonald, 18s.) has been written by Ethel M. Wood.

No doubt in part a consequence of current preoccupations most of the accounts of British foreign policy in the nineteenth century deal with Africa and the Mediterranean. K. Bell shows how obstructive was 'British policy towards the construction of the Suez Canal, 1859-65', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 5th series, xv, pp. 121-144. G. N. San-

derson, *England, Europe and the Upper Nile, 1882-1899* (Edinburgh U.P., 470 pp., 70s.) is a complete account of the events leading up to Fashoda; C. J. Lowe in his brief study of *Salisbury and the Mediterranean, 1886-1898* (Routledge, 132 pp., 25s.) suggests that British foreign policy was for a decade dominated almost entirely by Mediterranean problems; and G. H. L. Le May's account of *British supremacy in South Africa, 1899-1907* (O.U.P., 229 pp., 25s.) is hostile to Milner. The debate about 'Salisbury's Heligoland offer; the ease against the "Witu thesis"', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 538-52 is continued by D. R. Gillard. Helen Taft Manning in asking 'Who ran the British Empire, 1830-1850?', *Journal of British Studies*, v, pp. 88-121, contends there was no fixed plan but that colonial governors acted on their own initiative. Richard Millman shows how the British government successfully defended British interests on the continent by restricting their scope in *British foreign policy and the coming of the Franco-Prussian war* (O.U.P., New York, 248 pp., \$5.60).

In *The Irish question* (Allen & Unwin, 316 pp., 42s.) Nicholas Mansergh provides a disconnected commentary on Anglo-Irish relations and on social and political forces in Ireland in the nineteenth century. Angus McIntyre has written a detailed study of *The Liberator: Daniel O'Connell and the Irish party, 1830-44* (Hamish Hamilton, 364 pp., 50s.) concentrating on his leadership in the House of Commons, while Kevin Nowlan is the author of a thorough analysis of *The politics of repeal: a study in the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, 1841-50* (Routledge, 248 pp., 45s.). In *The catholic church and Ireland in the age of rebellion, 1859-1873* (Longmans, 485 pp., 60s.) E. R. Norman argues that the political vacuum at that time was filled not by the Fenians but by the catholic hierarchy. Of that remarkable proletarian leader Jim Larkin, R. M. Fox provides a straight informative brief biography (Lawrence & Wishart, 18s.) while Emmet Larkin is the author of a more detailed study, *James Larkin, Irish labour leader, 1876-1947* (Routledge, 342 pp., 50s.) The remaining Irish studies are to be found in periodicals: P. M. A. Bourke, concludes that 'The agricultural statistics of the 1841 census of Ireland; a critical review', *Econ. H.R.*, 2nd series, xviii, pp. 376-91 are unreliable; in 'Ireland and the Ballot Act of 1872', *Historical Journal*, viii, pp. 326-52 Michael Hurst argues that contrary to the accepted view the Ballot Act was a minor matter in the history of Irish nationalism. J. H. Whyte shows how 'Landlord influence at elections in Ireland, 1762-1885', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 740-60 declined: and F. S. L. Lyons argues in 'John Dillon and the plan of campaign, 1886-1890', *Irish Historical Studies*, xiv, pp. 313-47 that it was during this struggle that Dillon's character as a liberal independent Irish catholic was formed.

Gerald Graham considers three theatres of operation: the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean where not only through *The politics of naval supremacy: Studies in British maritime ascendancy* (C.U.P., 140 pp., 30s.) but also because of her free trade policies Britain was able to maintain the pax Britannica. Jay Luvaas gives a full account of eleven military theorists and of the lessons they tried to teach in *The Education of an army, British military thought, 1815-1940* (Cassell, 467 pp., 50s.) while for a shorter period Donald Schurman analyses the work of six

important naval historians in *The education of a navy: the development of British naval thought, 1867-1914* (Cassell, 213 pp., 30s.). It was they who created the climate in which *The Dreadnought, a history of the modern battleship* (Michael Joseph, 268 pp., 84s.) by Richard Hough became the modern leviathan. *Nelson's battles* (Batsford, 254 pp., 45s.) by Oliver Warner provides studies of Trafalgar, the Nile, and Copenhagen, and makes an assessment of the achievement of Britain's foremost admiral. In *The great mutiny* (New York: George Putnam's Sons, 511 pp., \$6.95) James Dugan argues that the mutiny of 1797 was led not by hot-headed landsmen but by the regular leaders of the lower deck. Michael Lewis' *The navy in transition, 1818-1864: a social history* (Hodder & Stoughton, 287 pp., 42s.) has two main themes - redundancy and the drafting of more carefully organized terms of service: and technical innovation associated with the development of the steam-powered battleship. *The battle of Navarino* (Hodder & Stoughton, 191 pp., 30s.) by C. M. Woodhouse is a study of the most decisive nineteenth-century battle in which the British navy fought, a battle which made Codrington in 1827 an accidental hero and ensured the independence of Greece.

For the early nineteenth century the most important political studies are the following: P. J. V. Rolo's *George Canning: three biographical studies* (Macmillan, 285 pp., 36s.) a sympathetic study of man, politician and statesman aware of the wind of change: '*The most English minister, the policies and politics of Palmerston*' (Macmillan, 677 pp., 63s.) by Donald Southgate which is not a biography but a solid study of Palmerston's effect on British foreign policy, 1829-65: and the 1964 Ford lectures by Norman Gash on *Reaction and reconstruction in English politics 1832-1852* (O.U.P., 227 pp., 50s.). R. White is the author of *Radicalism and its results* (Historical Association, Aids to teachers no. 11, 16 pp., 2s.) while David Paul Crook's most original contribution in *American democracy in English politics, 1815 to 1850* (New York: O.U.P., 251 pp., \$5.60) is the attempt to demonstrate that there was a distinctively Whig approach to America. Carlos Flick examines the manoeuvres preceding 'The fall of Wellington's government', *Journal of Modern History*, xxxvii, pp. 62-70. H. Donaldson Jordan, 'Richard Cobden and penny postage: a note on the processes of reform', *Victorian Studies*, viii, pp. 355-60 deals with an earlier agitation before Cobden became involved in the corn law repeal. Aspects of Disraeli's policy are discussed by Stanley Stenbridge in 'Disraeli and the millstones', *Journal of British Studies*, v, Part i, pp. 122-139 a discussion of the 1872 speech in which he made his profession of faith in the Empire, and by Maurice Cowling in 'Disraeli, Derby and fusion - October 1865 to July 1866', *Historical Journal*, viii, pp. 31-71 who suggests both wanted 'appearance' rather than 'adhesion'. Walter Arnstein's treatment of *The Bradlaugh case: a study in late Victorian opinion and politics* (O.U.P., 348 pp., 50s.) revives the memory of an atheist who between 1880 and 1886 was the storm centre of Parliament: and Alfred Gollin, *Balfour's burden: Arthur Balfour and imperial preference* (Anthony Blond, 302 pp., 45s.) deals with the subtleties of political manoeuvre during the crisis of the 1903 Unionist cabinet over tariff reform. Articles worthy of note include 'A great electioneer and his motives, the 4th duke of Newcastle',



*Historical Journal*, viii, pp. 201-08 by John Golby who contends he was prompted by idealism if misguided: F. A. Dreyer, 'The Whigs and the political crisis of 1845', *E.H.R.*, lxxx, pp. 514-37 who argues the crisis contributed to the process of evolution by which the Whigs were forced to open their ranks. R. B. Jones, 'Balfour's reform of party organisation', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, xxxviii, pp. 94-101 holds that it secured the future independence of the Leader and the Central Office. Two articles deal with Scotland: James G. Kellas, 'The Liberal party in Scotland, 1876-1895', *Scottish Historical Review*, xlv, pp. 1-16 and Derek W. Urwin, 'The development of the Conservative party organization in Scotland until 1912', *Scottish Historical Review*, xlv, pp. 89-111. R. N. Soffer shows how the 'Attitudes and allegiances in the unskilled north, 1830-50', *International Review of social history*, x, pp. 429-54 were largely with the Tories; Philip S. Bagwell discussed the history of 'The railway interest, its organization and influence, 1839-1940', *Journal of Transport History*, vii, pp. 65-86, in Parliament and its decline after the defeat over railway rates and charges in 1893-4. Neal Blewett, 'The franchise in the United Kingdom, 1885-1918', *Past and Present*, xxxii, pp. 27-56 which criticizes the view that manhood suffrage had been achieved by 1900; and J. P. D. Dunbabin, 'Expectations of the new county councils and their realization', *Historical Journal*, viii, pp. 353-79, who suggests the change was more of form than of substance. Peter Scarby is the author of a study of *Coventry politics in the age of the Chartists, 1836-48* (Coventry branch, Historical Association, 32 pp., 3s. 6d.). Joseph Hamburger is more concerned with the rise and decline of *Intellectuals in politics: John Stuart Mill and the Philosophical Radicals* (Yale U.P., 308 pp., 56s.) than with the broader movement of ideas. The debate about 'Nineteenth century social reform: a Tory interpretation of history', *Past and Present*, xxxi, pp. 39-61 is continued in critical vein by Jennifer Hart. In 'The alkali acts administration, 1863-84 the emergence of the civil scientist', *Victorian Studies*, ix, pp. 85-112, Roy Macleod stresses the contribution of the Chief Inspector, Robert Angus Smith. Olive Anderson holds that lofty idealism and disillusionment with existing Parliamentary institutions composed the 'Janus face of mid-nineteenth century radicalism: the administrative Reform Association of 1855', *Victorian Studies*, viii, pp. 231-42, and of another movement a decade later Alden D. Bell argues that a study of the 'Administration and the finance of the Reform League, 1865-57', *International Review of Social History*, x, pp. 385-409, leads to the realization that the League did too little to create opportunities for itself. F. M. L. Thompson discusses the connection between the 'Land and politics in England in the 19th century', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 5th series, xv, pp. 23-44.

Robert Greaves's inaugural lecture was *On the religious climate of Hanoverian England* (Bedford College, 18 pp., 3s. 6d.). In *Religion in the industrial revolution in South Wales* (Cardiff: Wales U.P., 211 pp., 21s.) E. T. Davies emphasizes the slower response of Anglicans than nonconformists to the challenge of industrialism. 'Social and economic theories and pastoral concerns of a Victorian archbishop', *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, xvi, pp. 196-208 by Robert S. Dell analyses John Bird Sumner's

*Treatise* published in 1816, while W. R. Ward suggests that 'The tithe question in England in the early 19th century', *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, xvi, pp. 67-81 explains the catastrophic decline of the church in much of the countryside: and in 'The reaction of church and dissent towards the Crimean War', *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, xvi, pp. 209-20, Olive Anderson argues that the clergy possessed a genuine desire to subordinate patriotic convictions to spiritual ones with which they have been too seldom credited. Peter Marsh discusses the negotiations between 'The Primate and the Prime Minister, archbishop Tait, Gladstone and the national church', *Victorian Studies*, ix, pp. 113-140, between 1868 and 1873, a discussion which reveals the conflict between the two men's hopes for the church which both loved. A major religious event in 1965 was the centenary of the Salvation Army which was celebrated by two volumes, a colourful chronicle of its founder, *The General next to God: the story of William Booth and the Salvation Army* (Collins, 320 pp., 25s.) by Richard Collier, and an account of *A hundred years' war: the Salvation Army, 1865-1965* (Hodder & Stoughton, 318 pp., 25s.) by Bernard Watson which emphasizes the social rescue work.

In *Bread or blood: a study of the agrarian riots in East Anglia, 1816* (Gollancz, 191 pp., 35s.) A. J. Peacock argues that the revolt was the result of a relatively long-run deterioration in the conditions of village life. A different kind of protest, against temperance and sabbatarian legislation, is the subject of Brian Harrison's 'Sunday trading riots of 1855', *Historical Journal*, viii, pp. 219-45. There are several discussions of aspects of the labour movement: Stephen Coltham concludes in his account of 'George Potter, the Junta, *The Beehive* II', *International Review of Social History*, x, pp. 23-65, that Potter's real reputation rests on his work for *The Beehive*: Peter Codrington explored the relationship of 'Harney and Engels', *International Review of Social History*, x, pp. 66-104 using the Marx-Engels archives at Amsterdam. Royden Harrison brings together a number of papers dealing with the period before the re-emergence of an organized Socialist movement in the later 19th century in *Before the Socialists: studies in labour and politics, 1861-1881* (Routledge, 382 pp., 55s.): Henry Collins and Chimán Abramsky examine the relations of *Karl Marx and the British labour movement: the years of the first International* (Macmillan, 367 pp., 42s.) and explain why Marx failed to establish a school of followers in England: and Carl F. Brand is the author of *The British Labour Party - a short history* (Stanford U.P., 340 pp., 45s.).

Various aspects of social policy have been examined: C. Fraser Brockington's study of *Public health in the nineteenth century* (E. S. Livingstone, 287 pp., 42s.) is largely concerned with the official aspects of four episodes - the two epidemics of 1805-6 and 1831-34 and the periods of office of Edwin Chadwick and Sir John Simon: C. M. Allan discusses 'The genesis of British urban redevelopment with special reference to Glasgow', *Econ. H.R.*, 2nd series, xviii, pp. 598-613, where the first massive municipal intervention to sweep away slums was made: and two articles deal with old age pensions: B. B. Gilbert shows the link between 'The decay of provident institutions and the coming of old age pensions in Great Britain', *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, xvii, pp. 551-63, and Doreen Collins

traces 'The introduction of old-age pensions in Great Britain', *Historical Journal*, viii, pp. 246-59 from the agitation which began in the late 1870's. The conclusion of Wilbur S. Shepperson in his *Emigration and disenchantment: portraits of Englishmen repatriated from the United States* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 222 pp., \$4.95) is that in general the failure was in the immigrant rather than in American society. T. H. Marshall found the watershed in *Social Policy* (Hutchinson, 192 pp., 15s.) in the years about 1900.

Carola Oman's *Ayot Rectory: a family memoir, 1780-1858* (Hodder and Stoughton, 219 pp., 30s.) throws light on English country-house life in the first half of the 19th century: Dorothy Middleton shows that most *Victorian lady travellers* (Routledge, 201 pp., 25s.) were middle-aged and in poor health but were prolific writers: Alethea Hayter provides an anecdotal account of June, *A sultry month: scenes of London literary life in 1846* (Faber, 224 pp., 30s.): Terry Coleman vividly chronicles the contribution of that magnificent body of men - at one time 200,000 strong - *The railway navvies* (Hutchinson, 224 pp., 42s.) to the building of the railway: J. P. D. Dunbabin discusses 'Labourers and farmers and the late 19th century changes', *Bulletin of the Society for the study of labour history*, xi, pp. 6-9, largely in southern England: and Sir Charles Petrie describes *Scenes of Edwardian life* (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 224 pp., 35s.). A special report by the Victorian Society on the high Victorian cultural achievement was published in *Victorian Studies*, viii, pp. 213-30.

**France.** - SOURCES. - *Inventaire après décès de l'Impératrice Joséphine à Malmaison* (Paris: Réunion des Musées nationaux, 292 pp.) edited by Serge Grandjean provides a guide to the works of art, books, clothes, jewellery, and other items collected by Josephine and gives some indication of their present whereabouts. In *Benjamin Constant: écrits et discours politiques* (Paris: Pauvert, 2 vols (244 pp. and 251 pp.), Fr. 57) Pozzo di Borgo shows to what considerable extent Constant was gifted with foresight.

SECONDARY WORKS. - Bertrand Gille provides a discussion of *Les sources statistiques de l'histoire de France: des enquêtes du xvii<sup>e</sup> siècle à 1870* (Geneva and Paris: 1964, 288 pp., Fr. 30). *The faithful servant: Jeanne Louise Henriette Campan, 1752-1822* (Oldbourne, 254 pp., 35s.) by Mary Fitton is an account of the life of one of Marie Antoinette's mistresses of the bed-chamber based on her own *Mémoires*. The three magisterial volumes of Georges Lefebvre: *The French revolution* (Routledge, 433 pp., 42s.), *The Directory* (Routledge, 223 pp., 30s.) and *The Thermidorians* (Routledge, 223 pp., 30s.) have all become available in English, and Elizabeth L. Eisenstein discusses Lefebvre's work in 'Who intervened in 1788? A commentary on the coming of the French revolution', *American Historical Review*, lxxi, pp. 77-103. While M. J. Sydenham concentrates on political events in his account of *The French revolution* (London: Batsford, 255 pp., 35s.), W. R. Fryer poses the question *Republic or restoration in France, 1794-97?: the politics of French royalism with particular reference to the activities of A. B. J. André* (Manchester U.P., 349 pp., 50s.) who was the hub of an extensive conspiracy which achieved partial success in 1797. *Terreur et subsistances, 1793-95* (Paris: Librairie Clavreuil, 397 pp., Fr. 25) by Richard Cobb gathers together a collection of papers

which extend our knowledge of these events. Charles Tilly attempts to explain why there was an outburst of counter-revolution in 1793 in *The Vendée* (Edward Arnold, 384 pp., 60s.). Amongst the Napoleoniana, the following are to be noted: a straight-forward account of the coup which brought Napoleon to power by D. J. Goodspeed, *Bayonets at St. Cloud, the story of the 18th Brumaire* (London: Rupert Hart-Davis, 192 pp., 30s.), a brief biography, *Napoleon* (O.U.P., 64 pp., 8s. 6d.) by Maurice Hutt and a lavishly illustrated *Napoleon* (London: Hamlyn, 384 pp., 105s.) by Octave Aubry. Frances Mossiker is the author of *The biography of a marriage: Napoleon and Josephine* (Gollancz, 447 pp., 38s.) which shows how Josephine met a psychological need unsatisfied by others, as *Napoleon I: Napoleon and his ladies* (Hale, 224 pp., 38s.) by Guy Breton confirms. Two books assess the contribution Napoleon made to Parisian topography: Georges Poisson, *Napoléon et Paris* (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 303 pp., Fr. 24) and Marie-Louise Biver, *Le Paris de Napoléon* (Paris: Plon, 396 pp., Fr. 45). Marie-Louise Biver has also written a splendid study of *Pierre Fontaine, premier architecte de l'empereur* (Paris: Plon, 235 pp., Fr. 30).

In a study of *Marshal Masséna*, (O.U.P., 331 pp., 42s.) James Marshall-Cornwall concludes that Masséna was an extremely able tactician and strategist but a poor administrator. Paul Beik has brought together a collection of documents to illustrate *Louis Philippe and the July monarchy* (Van Nostrand, 191 pp., 12s.) while Peter Stearns analyses the 'Patterns of industrial strike activity in France during the July monarchy', *American Historical Review*, lxx, pp. 371-94, and David H. Pinkney discusses 'Les ateliers de secours à Paris 1830-31, précurseurs des ateliers nationaux de 1848', *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*, xii, pp. 65-70. André-Jean Tudesq, *L'élection présidentielle de Louis Napoléon Bonaparte* (Paris: Armand Colin, 272 pp., Fr. 8.50) continues the series devoted to the historical role of the press and shows that Louis Napoleon's success owed little in the first place to its support. Robert Baldick presents a vivid chatty account of *The siege of Paris* (Batsford, 248 pp., 35s.) while Alistair Horne's *The fall of Paris: the siege and the commune, 1870-71* (Macmillan, 472 pp., 50s.) is a detailed account of the humiliation of a metropolis. Alfred Cobban has extended his treatment of *The history of modern France, vol. III, The France of the republics, 1871-1962* (Cape, 263 pp., 35s.) in which he demonstrates the strength of democratic institutions in France. Herbert Tint is responsible for an unsatisfactory account of *The decline of French patriotism, 1870-1940* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 272 pp., 40s.): Alexander Sedgwick argues that *The Ralliement in French politics, 1890-1898* (Harvard U.P., 183 pp., 40s.) was not simply a reconciliation between French catholics and the republic but an attempt to form a broad conservative party. The conflict of opinion over the *Dreyfus affair* (Boston, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 191 pp., 12s.) has been documented by Leslie Derfler, while H. R. Kedward attempts to set *The Dreyfus Affair, catalyst for tensions in French society* (Longmans, 140 pp., 10s. 6d.) in its wider perspective.

In 'Joint-stock business organization in France, 1807-1867', *Business History Review*, xxxix, pp. 184-204, Charles Freedman argues that, on

the whole when compared with other European countries, French company law cannot be said to have unduly impeded economic progress. G. Thuiller discusses the changes in 'L'alimentation en Nivernais au xix<sup>e</sup> siècle', *Annales*, 20<sup>e</sup> année, 1170-1184. In *France and Germany - An historical survey of Franco-German relations* (Blandford P., 213 pp., 18s.) René Lauret attempts a rebuttal of the thesis that the two peoples are hereditary enemies while in *The sense of decadence in 19th century France* (The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 272 pp., \$7.65) by K. W. Swart shows that the belief in progress was not as widespread as is sometimes assumed. W. M. Simon, discusses the bitter confrontation of "The two cultures" in nineteenth century France: Victor Cousin and Auguste Comte', *Journal of the History of Ideas*, xxvi, pp. 45-58.

There have been several volumes dealing in different ways with Anglo-French relations: In *The crowd in history: a study of popular disturbances in France and England, 1730-1848* (John Wiley, 290 pp., 45s. 23s. pb.) George Rudé concludes that in France riots turned to revolution while in England riots remained riots: the theme of Harvey Mitchell, *The underground war against revolutionary France: the missions of William Wykeham, 1794-1800* (O.U.P., 286 pp., 35s.) is that British aid to the counter-revolutionary movement compromised it at its crisis point: while Alfred Crosby, *America, Russia, hemp and Napoleon, the American trade with Russia and the Baltic, 1783-1812* (Columbus, Ohio State U.P., 327 pp., \$6.50) argues that not American but British trade with Russia was the thorn in Napolcon's side. Donald Howard, *The battle of Bussaco: Masséna versus Wellington* (Florida State U.P., 201 pp., \$5.50) holds that what for Wellington was a tactical victory was for Masséna a major disaster. The late F. C. Green was the author of a routine, limited, and rather dated *Comparative view of French and British civilization, 1850-1870* (Dent, 204 pp., 30s.)

**Germany.** - SOURCES. - W. Bussmann has selected letters to illustrate Herbert Bismarck's diplomatic career in *Staatssekretär Graf Herbert von Bismarck aus seiner politischen privatkorrespondenz* (Gottingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 598 pp., DM. 56). Professor Fritz Fischer's thesis of Germany's primary responsibility for the first world war has been developed by his pupil Imanuel Geiss in *Julikreise und Kriegsausbruch 1914. Eine Dokumentensammlung* (Hanover: Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, vol. i, 442 pp., DM. 38; vol. ii, 854 pp., DM. 62) which reprints all the relevant diplomatic documents for the period 28 June-4 August 1914.

SECONDARY WORKS. - In *The German officer corps in society and state* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 414 pp., 50s.) Karl Demeter shows that the tragic dilemma of the German officer in modern times was his growing estrangement from the political authorities he served and from the dynamic political and social forces which encroached on his way of life. R. J. Hollingdale is the author of a study in the rehabilitation of *Nietzsche, the man and his philosophy* (Routledge, 326 pp., 45s.) while Karl Lowith's magisterial study *From Hegel to Nietzsche: the revolution in 19th century thought* (Constable, 471 pp., 55s.) has appeared in English. R. C. Raack's *The fall of Stein* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U.P., 228 pp., \$6.50) contains a detailed investigation of the personal intrigues among the small

circle of men near the court. Most of the detailed studies, however, deal with Germany since the mid-19th century. In *The battle of Königgrätz* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 223 pp., 32s. 6d.), G. A. Craig argues that success there was due less to the needle gun than to Prussian superiority in mobilizing, training and deploying its available force. W. N. Medlicott points the contrast between Bismarck's early career and his later public life in *Bismarck and modern Germany* (English U.P., 208 pp., 12s. 6d.); P. Guillen and J. L. Miège describe 'Les débuts de la politique allemande au Maroc, 1870-77', *Revue Historique*, cxxxiv, pp. 323-52 and Herbert D. Andrews provides an account of 'Bismarck's foreign policy and German historiography, 1919-1945', *Journal of modern history*, xxxvii, pp. 345-56. In his restoration of Holstein's portrait: *Friedrich von Holstein: politics and diplomacy in the era of Bismarck and Wilhelm II* (C.U.P., vol. I, 430 pp., vol. ii 433 pp., 168s. the set) Norman Rich shows that Holstein was as powerful but less villainous than he has been painted. The main value of Roger Morgan, *The German Social Democrats and the first International, 1864-72* (C.U.P., 296 pp., 45s.) is in its survey of the different socialist groups which eventually came together to form the SPD in Gotha in 1873. An aspect of its later history, 'The German Social Democratic Party, 1890-1914 as a political model' is discussed by Peter Nettl (*Past and Present*, xxx, pp. 65-95). In *The Red kingdom of Saxony: lobbying grounds for Gustav Stresemann, 1901-1909* (The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 117 pp., Guilders 11.75) Donald Warren shows how suffrage reform affected the representation of economic interests in Saxony. W. R. Nitske and Charles M. Wilson, *Rudolph Diesel: pioneer of the age of power* (University of Oklahoma Press, 327 pp., \$5.95) contains an account of Diesel's career and of the application of his technical innovations throughout the world.

**Italy.** — *Momenti e figure del Risorgimento Romano* (Milan: Giuffrè, 294 pp., l. 2200) by Alberto Ghisalberti, is a collection of articles mainly concerned with the revolution of 1848 in Rome. Charles Delzell has brought together a variety of readings on the question of *The unification of Italy, 1859-1861: Cavour, Mazzini or Garibaldi?* (New York: Holt Rinehart & Winston, 120 pp., 12s.) while in *Garibaldi and his enemies: the clash of arms and personalities in the making of Italy* (Longmans, 439 pp., 45s.) Christopher Hibbert discusses the more prosaic side of Garibaldi's life — his difficulties with practical politicians and the confusions of his private life. J. A. Thayer, *Italy and the Great War: politics and culture, 1870-1915* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 473 pp., \$10.00) is an essay on the parallel development of political events and political culture. Vernon Richards discusses *Enrico Malatesta: his Life and ideas* (Freedom Press, 311 pp., 21s.) the practical Italian anarchist, while the early days of Il Duce are the subject of Renzo De Felice's *Mussolini il rivoluzionario, 1883-1920* (Turin: Einaudi, 773 pp., l. 5,000).

**Russia.** — Roderick Grew discusses *Russia and the cholera epidemic, 1823-32* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 237 pp., \$6.00) and John S. Curtiss, shows that *The Russian army under Nicholas I* (Duke U.P., 396 pp., \$10.00) was trained more for magnificent parades than for combat. The clash of opinion over particular issues is presented in

two volumes: Arthur E. Adams, *Imperial Russia after 1861: peaceful moderation or revolution?* (Boston, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 124 pp., 13s.) and Stanley Page, *Russia in revolution: selected readings in Russian domestic history since 1855* (Van Nostrand, 305 pp., 30s.). In a continuation of his studies in rebellion, Eugeny Lampert examines three lesser figures, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolyubov and Pisarev in *Sons against fathers: studies in Russian radicalism and revolution* (O.U.P., 415 pp., 63s.): Allen McConnell summarizes the ideas of *A Russian philosopher: Alexander Radischev, 1749-1802* (The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 228 pp., Fl. 24.25) long recognized as a key figure in the history of the Russian intelligentsia and the development of Russian social and political thought while a later phase is discussed by George Putnam in 'Russian liberalism, challenge from within, Bulgakov and Berdyaev in 1904-05', *Slavonic and East European Review*, xliii, pp. 335-53. Z. A. B. Zeman and W. B. Scharlau are the authors of a study of that brilliant and bizarre socialist *The merchant of revolution: the life of Alexander Israel Helphand (Parvus), 1867-1924* (O.U.P., 306 pp., 45s.). J. N. Westwood discusses the contribution of the Welsh ironmaker, 'John Hughes and Russian metallurgy', *Economic Hist. Rev.*, 2nd series, xvii, pp. 564-69, and Reginald Zelnik describes the short-lived 'Sunday school movement in Russia, 1859-62', *Journal of modern history*, xxvii, pp. 151-70. In 'Workers' opposition in the Russian Jewish Socialist movement from the 1890s to 1903', *International Review of Social History*, x, pp. 268-83, Ezra Mendelsohn discusses the tension between intellectuals and trade unionists. Sidney Harcave argues that *First blood, the Russian revolution of 1905* (Bodley Head, 316 pp., 30s.) provided a means of finding a middle ground between the two extremes in Russia but did not create an atmosphere favourable to those who sought to find it. In 'Peter Arkad'evitch Stolypin: a political appraisal', *Journal of modern history*, xxxvii, pp. 445-63, Arthur Levin holds that Stolypin's stature must be measured not by his constitutionalism but by his vision which perceived the need for the adaptation of policy to a changing economic and social structure, while W. E. Mosse shows how limited in practice were 'Stolypin's villages', *Slavonic and East European Review*, xliii, pp. 257-74. In a re-examination of *Russia and the Balkan Alliance of 1912* (Pennsylvania State U.P., 192 pp., \$7.50) Edward Thaden suggests that Russia was impelled less by a sense of historic mission than by defensive needs. George L. Yaney has written on 'Some aspects of the imperial Russian government on the eve of the first world war', *Slavonic and East European Review*, xliii, pp. 68-90 and Walter Laqueur's *Russia and Germany: a century of conflict* (Boston, Mass.: Little, Browne & Co., 367 pp., \$6.75) is not diplomatic history but rather an account of ideas and attitudes in certain circles.

**Other Countries.** — Karl Helleiner, *The imperial loans: a study in financial and diplomatic history* (O.U.P., 190 pp., 28s.) examines the negotiations leading to the Austrian government raising money on the London money market in 1795 and 1797 and the lengthy process required to secure repayment. Joan Haslip wrote a new life of that dramatic, enigmatic and

pathetic woman, *The lonely empress: a biography of Elizabeth of Austria* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 462 pp., 55s.). E. Ramon Arrango's *Leopold III and the Belgian royal question* (Johns Hopkins U.P., 234 pp., 48s.) is a useful account based only on French material. Bernard Michel discusses the course of 'La révolution industrielle dans les pays tcheques au xix<sup>e</sup> siècle', *Annales*, 20e année pp. 984-1005, and Gyula Mersei provides an account of 'L'essor de l'agriculture capitaliste en Hongrie dans la première moitié du dix-neuvième siècle', *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*, xii, pp. 51-64. For Poland there is an article by Stanley Zyzniewski in 'The futile compromise reconsidered: Wriopolski and Russian policy in the Congress Kingdom, 1861-63', *American Historical Review*, lxx, pp. 395-412. The collection of *Contrasts in emerging societies: readings in the social and economic history of south-eastern Europe in the 19th century* (Athlone Press, 402 pp., 42s.) edited by Doreen Warriner deals with Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia but omits Albania and Greece. In *Svetozar Marković and the origins of Balkan socialism* (Princeton U.P., 315 pp., 60s.) Woodford McClellan makes clear that Marković, a confused and shallow thinker, in his short political life experimented with most aspects of contemporary socialism. Three items deal with Spain. *The development of the Spanish textile industry, 1750-1800* (Los Angeles: university of California, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 225 pp., \$5.00) by James La Force shows that, as elsewhere, the textile industry was the centre of governmental attention. F. V. Parsons described the difficulties which rendered abortive 'The proposed Madrid conference on Morocco, 1887-88', *Historical Journal*, viii, pp. 72-94, and Alastair Hennessy neatly summarizes the history of *Modern Spain* (Historical Association pamphlet, G.59, 32 pp., 3s. 6d.). For Scandinavia there are two articles, by Franklin D. Scott on 'Sweden's constructive opposition to emigration', *Journal of modern history*, xxxvii, pp. 307-35 which concentrates on the period between the 1870s and the first world war, and by Michael Drake on 'The growth of population in Norway, 1735-1855', *Scandinavian Economic History Review*, xiii, pp. 97-142, which he ascribes mainly to a decline in the death-rate.

W. E. MINCHINTON

## X. - EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD (i) TO 1783

**General.** - The event which made news was the publication on the eve of Columbus Day of R. A. Skelton, T. E. Marston and G. D. Painter, *The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation* (Yale U.P., 5 guineas). Now that the unscholarly dust which blew up in great clouds has begun to settle, it is possible to see more clearly the problems of provenance and interpretation which confront the student of these remarkable documents, and to appreciate more highly the editorial skill with which they have been



presented to the world. Another publication of note and distinction is a photo-lithographic facsimile of Richard Hakluyt, *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation (1589)* (C.U.P., for the Hakluyt Society and the Peabody Museum of Salem, 10 guineas) with an introduction by D. B. Quinn and R. A. Skelton, and an admirable index by Alison Quinn. A revised edition of a work published in 1928 and still essential for the study of Hakluyt is G. B. Parks, *Richard Hakluyt and the English Voyages* (Cass, 70s.). This edition was prepared by the late J. A. Williamson whose life was dedicated to the history of English overseas expansion, and especially to the achievements of Hakluyt's seamen. It is a pleasure to record yet another book from the distinguished and prolific pen of C. R. Boxer, *The Dutch Seaborne Empire, 1600-1800* (Hutchinson, 50s.) which promises to become the standard work in English. The *Rapports* of the 12th International Congress of Historical Sciences (Verlag Ferdinand Berger und Söhne) held at Vienna in August 1965 contain papers which shed light on present studies and open up fresh approaches to a world view of the history of colonization. The section 'L'Acculturation' in vol. i, *Grands Thèmes* includes contributions by distinguished experts, packed with suggestive and fruitful ideas. The latest findings of the Commission Internationale d'Histoire Maritime are printed in vol. iii, *Commissions*. The section 'Le relazioni religiose dell' Europa con l'Asia e l'Africa nell basso Medio Evo', vol. ii, *Histoire des Continents* is of importance. A new translation, with a helpful introduction, of the story of the Greenlanders and Icelanders in America is M. Magnusson and H. Palsson, *The Vinland Sagas* (Penguin Books, 4s.). The study of the Norse Atlantic voyages will profit from the booklet on Norse navigation with particular reference to the measurement of distance at sea, R. Moreken, *Den Nautiske Mil gjennom Tusen År* (Soertrykk av Bergens Sjøfartsmuseums Årshäfte, 1964) with a substantial summary of the argument in English. Excerpts from the writings of three eighteenth-century physicians, James Lind, Sir Gilbert Blane and Thomas Trotter are printed in C. C. Lloyd (ed.), *The Health of Seamen* (Navy Records Society). These interesting social documents reveal much about life at sea and are milestones on the road to the conquest of disease. Instructive hints to historians on the interpretation of cartographic evidence are given by R. A. Skelton, *Looking at an Early Map* (University of Kansas Libraries, \$1.50). Skelton is also responsible for the informative commentary to the new edition of A. L. Humphreys, *Decorated Printed Maps of the 15th to the 18th Centuries: A Revised Edition of 'Old Decorative Maps and Charts'* (Spring Books, 35s.). R. F. Mackay, *Admiral Hawke* (Clarendon Press, 48s.) is of value to students of eighteenth-century Anglo-French colonial rivalry. There are several works of a general sort. J. Mordal, *25 Centuries of Sea Warfare*, trans. from the French by L. Ortzen, (Souvenir Press, 45s.) is a handsomely illustrated chronicle of great naval engagements throughout the ages. I. Cameron, *Lodestone and Evening Star: The Saga of Exploration by Sea* (Hodder and Stoughton, 45s.) is a highly speculative anthology of episodes in the history of maritime exploration. A new addition to the Main Themes in European History series, R. G. Albion (ed.), *Exploration and Discovery* (Collier-Macmillan, 11s. 6d.) is a

reliable, if conventional, introduction to the subject. A. G. Course, *A Seventeenth-Century Mariner* (Frederick Muller, 30s.) is an abridged version of Edward Barlow's journal of his experiences in the navy and the merchant marine, interesting because contemporary accounts of life at sea in the seventeenth century are rare. R. Almagia, M. Destombes and R. A. Skelton (eds.), *Monumenta Cartographica Vetustioris Aevi, A.D. 1200-1500*, vol. i, *Manuscript World Maps* (N. Israel, £9) has not been seen.

**The Americas.** — First, the contemporary sources printed during the year. Fray Diego Duran, *The Aztecs*, trans. and edited by Doris Heyden and F. Horecasitas, (Cassell, 63s.) is a valuable source for the study of pre-Columban American society. A. H. Schroeder and D. S. Matson (eds.), *A Colony on the Move: Caspar Castano de Sosa's Journal, 1590-1591*, (School of American Research, \$6.50) rescues from oblivion a travel journal of some significance for the history of the settlement of New Mexico. L. B. Wright (ed.), *The Elizabethans' America* (Edward Arnold, 35s.) is a collection of writings by contemporaries of Shakespeare which documents the varied impressions made by the revelation of the New World. T. E. Trenthlein (ed.), *Missionary in Sonora: The Travel Reports of Joseph Ochs, S. J., 1755-1767* (California Historical Society, \$9) records the reactions of a German jesuit in America with his observations upon many aspects of life. A source of secondary and peripheral interest, J. Galvin (ed.), *A Journal of Explorations: Northward along the Coast from Monterey in the Year 1775* (John Howell Books) will appeal to historians of California, being a journal kept by the chaplain aboard the Spanish frigate *Santiago* on a voyage of discovery off the Pacific coast of North America. Guides to unprinted sources should be noted. H. P. Beers, *The French and British in the Old Northwest: A Bibliographical Guide to Archive and Manuscript Sources* (Wayne State U.P., \$11.50) is a useful aid to researchers in the records of British and French officials in the Great Lakes region. M. J. Chandler, *A Guide to Records in Barbados* (Blackwell, for the University of the West Indies, 63s.) is a thorough catalogue of public and private manuscript collections. J. C. Rule, 'The Maurepas Papers', *French Historical Studies*, vol. iv, pp. 103-107 reports the dispersal by sale of the Maurepas papers, indicates their present whereabouts, and draws attention to their importance for the study of French naval and colonial policy in the eighteenth century. C. M. Cipolla, *Guns and Sails in the Early Phase of European Expansion, 1400-1700* (Collins, 30s.) writes interestingly of the economic and technical foundations of European conquests in the non-European world. The debate about the discovery of America continues. E. Brazao, 'Les Cort-Real et le Nouveau Monde', *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française*, vol. xix, pp. 3-52; 163-202; 335-349 is a sober re-statement of the arguments for a pre-Columban Portuguese discovery; but the inadequacy of the fifteenth-century evidence remains, outside Portugal at least, an obstacle to belief. R. Konetzke, *Süd- und Mittelamerika*, vol. i, *Die Indianerkulturen Altamerikas und die Spanisch-Portugiesische Kolonialherrschaft* (Fischer Bücherei) is recommended as a reliable survey with valuable sections on the spiritual and legal foundations of Iberian imperialism.

The fourth centenary of the establishment of the Saint Augustine mission is marked by a special quadricentennial number of the *Catholic Historical Review*, vol. li, with articles by M. J. Connolly, 'Four Contemporary Narratives of the Founding of St. Augustine', pp. 305-334; M. V. Gannon, 'Sebastian Montero, Pioneer American Missionary 1566-1572', pp. 335-353; C. W. Spellman, 'The Golden Age of the Florida Missions, 1632-1674', pp. 354-372. Another fourth centenary, that of Urdaneta's voyage from the Philippines to Mexico is commemorated by a sound and sympathetic biography, Mairin Mitchell, *Friar Andrés de Urdaneta, O.S.A.* (Macdonald and Evans, 25s.). Though woefully lacking in analysis, Elaine Sanccau, *Captains of Brazil* (Liveraria Civilizacao, 30s.) is a good narrative of Portuguese achievements in Brazil. J. Magalon and J. M. Otis Capadéqui, *Solorzano y la Política Indiana* (Fondo de Cultura Económica) is a judicious study of a Spanish imperial bureaucrat. There are two scholarly monographs on British imperial history. D. H. Makinson, *Barbados: A Study of North American-West Indian Relations, 1739-1789* (Mouton, *Gldrs.* 22) deals competently with Barbadian political and economic attitudes to the mainland colonies; G. Metcalf, *Royal Government and Political Conflict in Jamaica, 1729-1783* (Longmans, for the Royal Commonwealth Society, 42s.) is a well-documented study of the extent to which the House of Assembly was an instrument of self-government within the framework of the Old Colonial System. C. V. Black, *The Study of Jamaica: From Prehistory to the Present* (Collins, 35s.) includes a conventional account of the colonial period. A good deal of resentment and, one hopes, some re-thinking are likely to be provoked by E. Williams, *British Historians and the West Indies* (Andre Deutsch, 25s.). L. B. Wright, *The Dream of Prosperity in Colonial America* (New York U.P., \$3.50) illustrates with plenty of apt quotation the European view of America as the land flowing with inexhaustible riches. H. Chevigny, *Russian America: The Great Alaskan Venture, 1741-1867* (Viking Press, \$5.95) is a well-written account, valuable for the light it sheds upon the resemblances between Russian and western European colonial policy. An article to note is J. Gil-Bermejo García, 'La Geografía de Méjico en dos Cartas de Cortés', *Revista de Indias*, vol. xxv, pp. 307-332.

**Canada.** - C. M. Johnston (ed.), *The Valley of the Six Nations: A Collection of Documents on the Indian Lands of the Grand River* (Toronto U.P., for the Champlain Society, \$5) brings together from published and unpublished sources a variety of documents relevant to the history of Canadian Indians in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. T. E. Layng has performed a valuable service to scholarship by printing in book form W. F. Ganong's famous series of articles on the interpretation of key maps in the history of Canada under the title, *Crucial Maps in the Early Cartography and Place-Nomenclature of the Atlantic Coast of Canada* (Toronto U.P., in co-operation with the Royal Society of Canada, \$15). The admirable introduction draws attention to disputed judgements. P. J. Robinson, *Toronto during the French Regime: A History of the Toronto Region from Brûlé to Simcoe, 1615-1793* (Toronto U.P., \$5.95) is an exhaustive work first published in 1933. G. Lanctot, *A History of Canada*, vol. ii, *From the Royal Regime to the Treaty of Utrecht, 1663-1713* (Clarke,

Irwin & Co., \$6.75) makes available in English translation the second volume of Lanctot's reliable general history. J. B. Brebner's learned monograph, *New England's Outpost: Acadia before the Conquest of Canada* (Archon Books, \$6), which has long been out of print, has been re-issued. L. Campcau, 'Jean Cabot et la Decouverte de l'Amérique du Nord', *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française*, vol. xix, pp. 384-413 propounds a highly controversial thesis which owes much to a literally-minded interpretation of the evidence. O. T. Murphy, 'The Comte de Vergennes, the Newfoundland Fisheries and the Peace Negotiation of 1783: A Reconsideration', *Canadian Historical Review*, vol. xlvi, pp. 32-46 is a reasoned defence of Vergenne's policy against the charge that he was willing to betray American to British interests. Y. F. Zoltvany, 'New France and the West, 1701-1713', *ibid.*, pp. 301-322 is a lucid explanation of why French Canada was, despite Pontchartrain's system of restraint, committed to a policy of westward expansion by 1713.

**The Thirteen Colonies.** - The excellent edition of L. W. Labaree and others (eds.), *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, vol. viii, *April 1, 1758 through December 31, 1759* (Yale U.P., \$10) is essential for the study of Franklin's first mission to London. Specialists and non-specialists alike will find much to please them in A. O. Aldridge's well-written and objective *Benjamin Franklin: Philosopher and Man* (J. B. Lippincott, \$7.95). B. Bailyn (ed.), with the assistance of Jane N. Garrett, *Pamphlets of the American Revolution, 1750-1776*, (Belknap Press of Harvard U.P., \$12.95) reprints fourteen pamphlets with a distinguished introductory essay on the traditions which influenced American pamphleteers. A valuable guide to polemic pamphlet literature and the libraries where it is deposited is T. R. Adams, *American Independence: The Growth of an Idea. A Bibliographical Study of the American Political Pamphlets between 1764 and 1766 dealing with the Disputes between Great Britain and Her Colonies* (Brown U.P., \$8). The documentation of the social and economic history of Virginia is well served by J. P. Greene (ed.), *The Dairy of Colonel Landon Carter of Sabine Hall, 1752-1778*, 2 vols. (Virginia U.P., for the Virginian Historical Society, \$25 the set). It is a pleasure to record the publication of S. E. Morison, *The Oxford History of the American People* (O.U.P. \$12.50), a masterly synthesis which bears the stamp of the author's scholarship and literary gifts. G. A. Billias (ed.), *Law and Authority in Colonial America: Selected Essays* (Barre Publishers, \$5) is a collection of scholarly papers, most of which were read at the fifteenth conference on early American history in 1964. A gap in the history of the American Indian is ably filled by J. D. Forbes, *Warriors of the Colorado: The Yumas of the Quechan Nation and their Neighbors* (Oklahoma U.P., \$5.95). A booklet of some interest for the early history of the British colonies is C. M. MacInnes, *Fernando Georges and New England* (Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, 2s. 6d.). The tension between Puritan idealism and social and political realities is examined with learning and discernment by D. B. Rutman, *Winthrop's Boston: Portrait of a Puritan Town* (U. of N. Carolina Press, for Institute of Early American History and Culture, \$7.50). J. E. Illick *William Penn the Politician: His Relations with the English Government* (Cornell

U.P., \$5.75) is a skilful study of Penn's connections with the English court and their influence upon the history of Pennsylvania. B. Knollenberg, *George Washington: The Virginia Period, 1732-1775* (Duke U.P., \$4.50) is a clear and discriminating appraisal of Washington's early career. J. T. Ellis, *Catholics in Colonial America* (Helicon Press, \$10) is an objective account of the Catholic missions which brings out the diversity of the problems, and the solutions proposed by different groups of missionaries. L. Lee, *The Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Days* (U. of N. Carolina Press, \$6) is valuable for the light it sheds on the clash between the economic interests of the inhabitants and those of the British government before and during the revolution. A recent volume in the Making of America series, E. Wright, *The Fabric of Freedom, 1763-1800* (Macmillan, 25s.) is a judicious blend of narrative and analysis. J. F. McDermott (ed.), *The French in the Mississippi Valley* (U. of Illinois Press, \$6.75) reprints fourteen scholarly papers read at a conference to mark the bicentenary of the founding of St. Louis. D. B. Rutman (ed.), *The Old Dominion: Essays for Thomas Perkins Abernethy* (Virginia U.P., \$5) is a Festschrift, the contributions to which are focused upon colonial Virginia, particularly the impact there of the American revolution. J. Shy, *Towards Lexington: The Role of the British Army in the Coming of the American Revolution* (Princeton U.P., \$8.50) is an important contribution to the understanding of relations between military and civilians and their influence upon the growth of revolutionary attitudes. There is a crop of books on military history. W. O'Meara, *Guns at the Forks* (Prentice-Hall, \$6.95) is a lively account of the parts played by Forts Duquesne and Pitt in the French and Indian wars, 1750-1760. Much the same ground is covered in a less valuable piece of popular military history, H. Bird, *Battle for a Continent* (O.U.P., \$6.75). W. J. Bell, Jr., *John Morgan: Continental Doctor* (U. of Pennsylvania Press, \$6.50) is a good biography of a medical pioneer who attempted to organize, without complete success, the medical services of the American army after 1775. An indispensable work for students of the revolutionary war is W. B. Willcox's balanced assessment of the professional and personal qualities of General Clinton: *Portrait of a General: Sir Henry Clinton in the War of Independence* (A. A. Knopf, \$8.95). J. F. Reed, *Campaign to Valley Forge: 1st July 1777 - 19th December 1777* (O.U.P., 68s.) makes effective use of the abundant source material to spell out in detail a critical phase of the war. P. H. Smith, *Loyalists and Redcoats: A Study in British Revolutionary Policy* (O.U.P., 40s.) is a well-organized and well-documented study of the British government's attempts to formulate a strategy based upon its unrealistic estimate of the strength of loyalist sentiments in the southern colonies. R. W. Van Alstyne, *Empire and Independence: The International History of the American Revolution* (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 55s.) places the diplomatic ramifications of the revolution firmly in the context of international relations. Articles to note include M. L. M. Kay, 'An Analysis of a British Colony in late Eighteenth-Century America in the Light of Current American Historiographical Controversy', *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, vol. xi, pp. 170-184; W. H. Nelson, 'The Revolutionary Character of the American Revolution', *American Historical*

*Review*, vol. lxx, pp. 998-1014; J. M. Sosin, 'The Use of Indians in the War of the American Revolution', *Canadian Historical Review*, vol. xlvi, pp. 101-121.

**Asia and the Pacific.** - The Hakluyt Society's documentation of eighteenth-century Pacific exploration is continued with Helen Wallis (ed.), *Carteret's Voyage round the World*, 2 vols. (C.U.P., for the Society, 80s.) which is edited with great authority and erudition. The French contribution to the discovery of the Pacific is admirably portrayed by J. Dunmore, *French Explorers in the Pacific*, vol. i, *The Eighteenth Century* (O.U.P., 55s.), a work which is particularly welcome as being the first treatment of the subject on this scale in English. M. Cooper (ed.), *They Came to Japan: An Anthology of European Reports on Japan, 1543-1640* (California U.P., \$8.50) contains a rich and well-chosen selection from the records (many hitherto unavailable in English translation) of Europeans who visited Japan before the period of isolation. M. D. Wainwright, N. Matthews and J. D. Pearson (eds.), *A Guide to Western Manuscripts and Documents in the British Isles relating to South and South East Asia* (O.U.P., 100s.) is an invaluable tool for research students. L. Dermigny, *La Chine et l'Occident: Le Commerce à Canton au xviii<sup>e</sup> Siècle, 1719-1833* (Paris, Fr. 220) is of fundamental importance for the study of China's relations with the West set in the context of the world economy. Dermigny's edition of *Les Mémoires de Charles de Constant sur la Commerce de la Chine* (S.E.V.P.E.N.) is a valuable source for the elucidation of eighteenth-century patterns of trade. The inexhaustible fascination of the encounter between East and West is reflected in two scholarly works: D. F. Lach's judicious study of Europe's understanding of Asia, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, vol. i, *The Century of Discovery* (Chicago U.P.) and I. Raghavan (ed.), *The Glass Curtain between Asia and Europe: A Symposium on the Historical Encounters and Changing Attitudes of the Peoples of East and West* (O.U.P., 65s.), a wide-ranging collection of specialist essays on historical and contemporary problems. K. N. Chaudhuri, *The English East India Company: The Study of an Early Joint Stock Company, 1600-1640* (Cass, 65s.) assesses the rôle of the company in the growth of English overseas trade and gives a reliable account of its early history. W. Ph. Coolhaas (ed.), *Generale Missiven van Gouverneurs-Generaal en Raden aan Heeren xvii der Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie*, deel ii, 1639-1655 (Martinus Nijhoff, 24s.) contains a good selection of documents illustrative of the activities and problems of the Dutch East India Company in the eastern seas. P. Spear, *Oxford History of Modern India, 1740-1947* (O.U.P., 25s.) is a reprint of the third volume of *The Oxford History of India* first published in 1958 which, by its emphasis upon the internal struggles in India, adds a fresh dimension to our understanding of the establishment of British supremacy between 1740 and 1818. The second volume of the same author's *A History of India* (Penguin Books, 5s.) is a fine example of good historical writing for the general public. A recent addition to the Problems in Asian Civilization series, Jessie G. Lutz (ed.), *Christian Missions in China* (Harrap, 13s.) is a useful introductory aid for undergraduates. K. M. Pannikar, *Asia and Western Dominance* (Allen and Unwin, 22s. 6d.) has been re-issued in

paper covers. N. Barber, *The Black Hole of Calcutta: A Reconstruction* (Collins, 25s.) is an effectively written account primarily intended for non-academic readers.

**Africa.** – A. F. C. Ryder, *Materials for West African History in Portuguese Archives* (Athlone Press, 25s.) and R. Gray and D. Chambers, *Materials for West African History in Italian Archives* (Athlone Press, 35s.) are valuable guides for researchers. G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville (ed.), *The French at Kilwa Island: An Episode in Eighteenth-Century East African History* (O.U.P., 42s.) documents the activities of the French slaver Morice in the 1770's and explains the importance of his correspondence as a literary source for East African history. F. H. Kjolsen, *Capitain F. L. Norden og hans Rejse til Aegypten, 1737-38* (G.E.C. Gads Forlag, *Danish Kr.* 47) is the story of the journey up the Nile of a young Danish naval officer whose published journals stimulated the interest of eighteenth-century Europeans in Egypt. The first English translation of E. Sék, *The History of Black Africa*, vol. i, *The History of Black Africa from the Beginning until the End of the 19th Century* (Akademici Kiado, c.\$10) is described by the publishers as 'a political document conceived so as to re-establish historical truth'. *Documents on the Portuguese in Mozambique and Central Africa, 1497-1840*, vol. iii, 1511-14 (National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Centro de Estudos Historicos Ultramarinos, 1964) prints the documents in Portuguese and English translation. It is a mine of information. D. Birmingham, *The Portuguese Conquest of Angola* (O.U.P., 6s.) is a brief general survey with the emphasis on commerce and politics. An article of note is W. Rodney, 'Portuguese Attempts at Monopoly on the Upper Guinea Coast, 1580-1650', *Journal of African History*, vol. vi, pp. 307-322.

A. N. RYAN

## (ii) COLONIAL HISTORY AND THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH SINCE 1783

**General Works.** – Sir A. Grantham's recollections of a Colonial career are entitled *Via Ports, from Hong Kong to Hong Kong* (O.U.P., 45s.) and W. E. F. Ward has written a careful life of *Fraser of Trinity and Achimota* (O.U.P., 50s.). K. Robinson discusses *The Dilemmas of Trusteeship, Aspects of British Colonial Policy between the Wars* (O.U.P., 15s.) in the 1953 Reed lectures, D. C. Gordon considers *The Dominion Partnership in Imperial Defence, 1870-1914* (O.U.P., 60s.), Z. Cowen prints his Rosenthal lectures, *The British Commonwealth of Nations in a Changing World; Law, Politics and Prospects* (Northwestern U.P., \$3.50), H. Tajfel and J. L. Dawson edit *Disappointed Guests, Essays by African Asian and West Indian Students* (O.U.P., for Inst. Race Relations, 25s.), and D. Ingram outlines his conception of *Commonwealth for a Colour-blind world* (Allen & Unwin, 30s.). Sir K. Hancock's *A Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs, 1918-1939* (O.U.P., for R.I.A., 3 vols, 63s. 50s. 50s.) is reprinted, J. D. B. Miller's *The Commonwealth in the World* (Duckworth, 30s.) is in a 3rd edition and L. W. White and W. D. Hussey, *Government in Great Britain, the Empire and the Commonwealth* (C.U.P., 11s. 6d.) in a 4th.

N. Bentwich recalls Palestine service in *Mandate Memories, 1918-1948* (Hogarth, 30s.), C. Sykes describes *Cross Roads to Israel, Palestine from Balfour to Bevin* (Collins, 42s.) and J. Boissevain analyses *Saints and Fireworks: Religion and Politics in Rural Malta* (Athlone Press 35s., L. S. E. monogr. in social anthropology, 30).

**Canada.** — M. Q. Innis is a new editor of *Mrs. Simcoe's Diary* (Macmillan, Toronto, \$8.95), Lt. Gov. Simcoe's wife's journal for 1791-95, W. Ormsby edits the papers of Durham's brother-in-law, Charles Grey *Crisis in the Canadas, 1838-1839* (Macmillan, 42s.), W. L. Morton describes *The Critical Years, the Union of British North America, 1857-1873* (O.U.P., 46s., Can. Centenary ser.), and M. C. Urquhart edits for the Canadian Political Science Association the useful *Historical Statistics of Canada* (C.U.P., 115s.). B. G. Sack's *History of the Jews in Canada* (Harvest House, Montreal, \$6, paper \$2.50) has been revised. F. A. Kunz dissects *The Modern Senate of Canada, 1925-1963* (Toronto U.P., \$8.50, Can. Govt. ser., 15), B. Hutchison describes the Dominion's premiers in *Mr. Prime Minister, 1867-1964* (Harcourt Brace, New York, \$7.50), P. A. Crepeau and C. B. MacPherson edit a symposium on *The Future of Canadian Federalism* (Toronto U.P., \$5.95) and L. Schull writes a life of *Laurier, the First Canadian* (Macmillan, 55s.). N. Penlington discusses Canadian-American relations, *Canada and Imperialism, 1896-1899* (Toronto U.P., \$7.50) and G. Grant considers Canada in the world, *Lament for a Nation, the Defeat of Canadian Nationalism* (McClelland, Toronto, \$3.50). J. Eayrs writes on defence policy in the 1920s and 30s, *In Defence of Canada* (O.U.P., 60s.), J. Gellner edits *Recollections of the War of 1812* (Baxter, Toronto, 1964), narratives by S. Byfield, P. Finan and E. Darnell, and R. Horsman has written a life of *Matthew Elliott British Indian Agent* (Wayne State U.P., Detroit, 1964, \$9.95).

G. W. L. Nicholson tells the story of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, *The Fighting Newfoundlander* (Govt. Printer, St. Johns). J. O. McCabe discusses *The San Juan Water Boundary Question* (Toronto U.P., \$4.75, Can. stud. in Hist. and Govt., 5), W. L. Morton has written *Manitoba, the Birth of a Province* (Manitoba Record Soc., Altona, Publ. 1), C. I. Lokke recounts *Klondike Saga, the Chronicle of a Minnesota Gold Mining Company* (Minnesota U.P., Minneapolis, \$5.50, Norwegian-American Hist. Assoc., Travel and Description ser. 7) and R. B. Splane studies *Social Welfare in Ontario, 1791-1893* (Toronto U.P., \$7.50). H. Guindon analyses nationalism in *French Canadians* (O.U.P., for Inst. Race Relations, 8s. 6d.) and M. Rioux and Y. Martin edit a collection of articles, *French-Canadian Society* (Bailey, 36s., Carleton libr. 18).

**West Indies.** — D. J. Murray considers *The West Indies and the Development of Colonial Government, 1801-34* (O.U.P., 55s.), E. V. Goveia studies *Slave Society in the British Leeward Islands at the End of the 18th Century* (Yale U.P., 63s., Caribb. ser. 8), M. J. Chandler has written *A Guide to Records in Barbados* (Blackwell, 63s.) and C. V. Black has revised his *History of Jamaica* as *The Story of Jamaica* (Collins, 35s.).

**Africa.** — J. Hatch has written *A History of Postwar Africa* (Deutsch, 50s.) and revised a second edition of *Africa, Today and Tomorrow* (Dobson, 35s.). K. Kirkwood reviews *Britain and Africa* (Chatto, 25s., Britain in



the World Today ser.), J. K. Cooley considers China and Africa in *East Wind over Africa* (Walker, New York, \$5.95), K. Armah discusses attempts at unity in *Africa's Golden Road* (Heinemann, 30s.), A. L. Adu reviews *The Civil Service in New African States* (Allen & Unwin, 25s.), J. S. Coleman and C. Rosberg analyse *Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa* (C.U.P., 80s.) and D. Thiam studies *The Foreign Policy of African States* (Phoenix, 25s.), translated from a French publication of 1963.

G. Shepperson edits a National Library of Scotland document, *David Livingstone and the Rovuma, a Notebook* (Edinb. U.P., 21s.), and R. Foskett edits *The Zambesi Journal and Letters of Sir John Kirk, 1858 to 1863* (Oliver & Boyd, 2 vols., 126s.) and *The Zambesi Doctors, David Livingstone's Letters to John Kirk, 1858-1872* (Edinb. U.P., 21s., 1964). The Indian journalist F. Moraes writes on *The Importance of being Black, an Asian looks at Africa* (Macmillan, 55s.), and R. West visited *The White Tribes of Africa* (Cape, 21s.). W. Allan's *The African Husbandman* (Oliver & Boyd, 63s.) is a thorough survey.

**South Africa.** — J. E. Spence studies South African foreign policy in *Republic under Pressure* (O.U.P., 8s. 6d.), A. Paton has written a life of Hofmeyr (O.U.P., 58s.), P. L. Van Den Bergh looks at *South Africa, a Study in Conflict* (Wesleyan U.P., Middletown, Conn., \$8.95) and J. Cope's *South Africa* (Benn, 37s. 6d., Nations of the Modern World) replaces his edition of J. H. Hofmeyr's original. R. First edits N. Mandela's speeches, *No Easy Walk to Freedom* (Heinemann, 21s.), A. W. Blaxall recalls mission work in *Suspended Sentence* (Hodder & Stoughton, 16s.), and W. A. Neilsen surveys *African Battleline, American Policy Choice in Southern Africa* (Harper, 26s.). E. S. Sachs studies *The Anatomy of Apartheid* (Collets, 45s.), C. R. Hill looks at *Bantustans, the Fragmentation of South Africa* (O.U.P., for Inst. Race Relations, 9s. 6d.) and R. Rainero analyses *La Segregazione razziale nel Sud Africa* (Ed. de Comunità, Milan).

F. A. van Jaarsveld publishes collected essays as *The Afrikaner's Interpretation of South African History* (Simondium, Cape Town), F. Bradlow writes on an early botanist, *Baron von Ludwig and the Ludwig's-burg Garden* (Balkema, Cape Town) and G. H. Le May studies *British Supremacy in South Africa, 1899-1907* (O.U.P., 25s.). A. P. Cartwright's *The Corner House* (Macdonald, 50s.) deals with the early history of Johannesburg. V. S. Forbes comments on *Pioneer Travellers of South Africa* (Balkema, Cape Town, R. 4.50), W. J. De Kock edits *Reise in die Binnenlanden van Zuid-Afrika in 1803, door W. B. E. Paravicini di Capelli* (Van Riebeck Soc. 46) and B. Roberts retells the stories of 'Lady Avonmore' and Lady Florence Dixie in *Ladies in the Veld* (Murray, 25s.). T. A. Beecham and N. A. Salter edit *The Future of South Africa, a Study by British Christians* (S.C.M., 12s. 6d.).

E. S. Munger considers *Bechuanaland, Pan-African Outpost or Bantu Homeland?* (O.U.P., for Inst. Race Relations, 9s. 6d.), A. Sillery describes *Founding a Protectorate, History of Bechuanaland 1885-1895* (Mouton, Hague, Stud. in Afr. Hist., Anthropol. and Ethnol. 3), J. Halpern writes on *South Africa's Hostages, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland*

(Penguin Afr. Libr. AP 8, 10s. 6d.), D. Barker gives a general account of *Swaziland* (H.M.S.O., Corona libr., 20s.), and R. Imishue of *South West Africa, an international problem* (Pall Mall).

**Central Africa.** — A. J. Hanna's *The Story of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland* (Faber, 30s.) is in a 2nd edition, H. A. C. Cairns describes *Prelude to Imperialism, British Reactions to Central African Society, 1840-1890* (Routledge, 50s.) and Lord Alport recalls his period as High Commissioner, *The Sudden Assignment* (Hodder & Stoughton, 35s.). J. Symonds outlines *Southern Rhodesia, Background to Crisis* (O.U.P., 5s., Chatham House memo.), F. E. Lloyd recalls service in the British South Africa Police, *Rhodesian Patrol* (Stockwell, Ilfracombe, 21s.), N. Shamuyarira, now in exile, describes *Crisis in Rhodesia* (Deutsch, 30s.) and L. H. Gann has written *A History of Southern Rhodesia, Early Days to 1934* (Chatto, 55s.). R. Hall gives an outline of *Zambia* (Pall Mall, Libr. of Afr. Affairs, 52s. 6d.), R. I. Rotberg writes fully on *Christian Missionaries and the Creation of Northern Rhodesia, 1880-1924* (Princeton U.P., 52s.) and R. L. Wishlade studies *Sectarianism in Southern Nyasaland* (O.U.P., 35s.).

**East Africa.** — V. T. Harlow and E. M. Chilver edit volume 2 of *History of East Africa* (O.U.P., 84s.), C. Leys and P. Robson edit *Federation in East Africa, Opportunities and Problems* (O.U.P., 26s.) and G. N. Sanderson studies *England, Europe and the Upper Nile, 1882-1899* (Edinb. U.P., 70s.). There is a second edition of R. Oliver, *The Missionary Factor in East Africa* (Longmans, 16s.) and a third of K. Ingham, *A History of East Africa* (Longmans, 37s. 6d.). D. P. Ghai edits a symposium, *Portrait of a Minority, Asians in East Africa* (O.U.P., 12s. 6d.). I. M. Lewis outlines *The Modern History of Somaliland* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 36s., Asia-Africa Ser. of Modern Hist.). T. Stacey gives a background to Bakonjo disturbances in Eastern Uganda in *Summons to Ruwenzori* (Secker & Warburg, 25s.) and J. Middleton and J. Campbell describe *Zanzibar, its Society and its Politics* (O.U.P., for Inst. Race Relations 8s. 6d.).

R. Cox, a deported journalist, describes *Kenyatta's Country* (Hutchinson, 30s.), R. Hardy tells the story of the building of the Kenya railway in *The Iron Snake* (Collins, 30s.), and D. Hurd recounts his *Kidnap at Kiunga* (Hale, 21s.) by Somali *shifita*. E. J. Sharpe translates C. J. Hallberg's *Missions on a Colonial Frontier West of Lake Victoria, Evangelical Missions in North West Tanganyika to 1932* (Upsala U.P., Studia Missionalia Upsal., 6). J. Symons retells the story of the Gordon relief expedition in *England's Pride* (Hamilton, 30s.), K. D. D. Henderson describes *Sudan Republic* (Benn, 37s. 6d., Nations of the Modern World), R. Hill is sound in *Sudan Transport, a History of Railway, Marine and River Services in the Republic of the Sudan* (O.U.P., 42s.) and B. M. Said deals largely with the Southern problem in *The Sudan, Crossroads of Africa* (Bodley Head, 35s.). There is a report of M. Y. Zayid, *Egypt's Struggle for Independence* (Khayats, Beirut, £. Leb. 18). M. F. Lofchie stops short of the 1964 revolution in *Zanzibar, Background to Revolution* (Princeton U.P., \$7.50).

**West Africa.** — M. N. Hennessy recalls war and postwar service in West Africa in *Africa under my Heart* (Ives Washburn, New York, \$4.50),

C. W. Newbury edits *British Policy towards West Africa, Select Documents 1786-1874* (O.U.P., 63s.) and J. E. Flint edits a third edition of M. Kingsley's *Travels in West Africa* (Cass, 70s.). W. A. Lewis stimulates in *Politics in West Africa* (Allen & Unwin, 15s.). H. L. Van Der Laan gives a good account of *The Sierra Leone Diamonds . . . 1952-1961* (O.U.P., 25s.).

H. T. Alexander recalls *African Tightrope, My Two Years as Nkrumah's Chief of Staff* (Pall Mall, 25s.), P. J. Foster describes *Education and Social Change in Ghana* (Routledge, 36s., Internat. Libr. of Sociol. and Social Reconstruction), F. L. Bartels explores *The Roots of Ghana Methodism* (C.U.P., 50s.) and D. M. Barton translates H. W. Debrunner's Togo study of *A Church between Colonial Powers* (Lutterworth, 35s.). W. Tordoff makes a careful study of *Ashanti under the Prempehs, 1888-1935* (O.U.P., 42s.) and G. Tixier considers *Le Ghana* (Piehon, Par., Comment ils sont gouvernés).

P. N. C. Okigbo discusses *Nigerian Public Finance* (Northwestern U.P., Evanston, \$6.50, Afr. Stud. 15), J. C. Anene studies colonial policy in *Southern Nigeria in Transition, 1885-1906* (C.U.P., 45s.) and J. Kopytoff has written *A Preface to Modern Nigeria, the 'Sierra Leoneans' in Yoruba, 1830-1890* (Wisc. U.P., Madison, \$8.95). A. Enaharo tells his own story in *Fugitive Offender* (Cassell, 36s.), L. F. Blitz edits a symposium on *The Politics and Administration of Nigerian Government* (Sweet & Maxwell, 37s. 6d.), A. H. M. Kirk-Greene edits *The Principles of Native Administration in Nigeria, Selected Documents 1900-1947* (O.U.P., 35s.) and also revises S. J. Hogben's *The Muhammedan Emirates of Nigeria as The Emirates of Northern Nigeria* (O.U.P., 55s.), and J. F. A. Ajayi discusses *Christian Missions in Nigeria, 1841-1819, the Making of a New Elite* (Longmans, 35s.). R. Hallet edits, and abridges, *The Niger Journal of Richard and John Lander* (Routledge, 42s., Travellers and Explorers, 1).

**Australia.** - J. H. L. Cumpston outlines the story of Australian exploration, *The Inland Sea and the Great River* (Angus & Robertson, 36s.). M. Roe discusses political and religious issues in *Quest for Authority in Eastern Australia, 1835-1851* (C.U.P., 55s.), G. O. Collins has written the life of *Patrick Macmahon Glynn, a Pioneer of Australian Federalism* (C.U.P., 65s.), and J. A. La Nauze a two-volume biography of *Alfred Deakin* (Melb. U.P., 130s.). There are two general introductions, R. Ward, *Australia* (Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, \$4.95, paper \$1.95, Modern Nations in Hist. Perspective) and D. Horne, *The Lucky Country, Australia in the Sixties* (Penguin AU 12, 4s. 6d.). A. G. Austin edits *The Webbs' Australian Diary, 1898* (Pitman, 30s.). S. H. Roberts's *The Squatting Age in Australia* (C.U.P., 55s.) is reprinted with corrections, and R. W. Stone edits a new edition of J. Mudie's *The Felony of New South Wales* (Angus & Robertson, 21s.). J. A. Ferguson's *Bibliography of Australia* has now reached vol. 6, 1851-1900 H-P (Angus & Robertson, 189s.).

R. H. Leach studies *Interstate Relations in Australia* (Kentucky U.P., Lexington, \$6), P. Heydon has written *Quiet Decision, a Study of George Foster Pearce* (C.U.P., 67s. 6d.), and G. E. Caiden *Career Service, an Introduction to the History of Personnel Administration in the Commonwealth Public Service, 1901-1961* (Melb. U.P., 85s.). I. Turner discusses

*Industrial Labour and Politics, the Labour Movement in Eastern Australia, 1900-1921* (C.U.P., 52s. 6d.), N. Bartlett retells the story of *The Gold Seekers* (Jarrolds, 30s.), G. S. Casey and T. Mayman give an account of Kalgoorlie in *The Mile that Midas Touched* (Angus & Robertson, 25s.), and R. L. Heathcote studies the pastoral industry in *Back of Bourke* (Melb. U.P., 65s.). N. Brennan writes a full account of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, *Dr. Mannix* (Angus & Robertson, 35s.), E. G. Docker reviews aboriginal policy in *Simply Human Beings* (Angus & Robertson, 25s.), T. B. Millar analyses the problems of *Australia's Defence* (C.U.P., 35s.), L. L. Robson studies the background of *The Convict Settlers of Australia* (Melb. U.P., 55s.) and C. Edwards recounts the career of *Bruce of Melbourne, Man of Two Worlds* (Heinemann, 63s.).

A. P. Bell writes a history of *Melbourne, John Batman's Village* (Cassell, 45s.), A. Hasluck studies the pioneer *Thomas Peel of Swan River* (O.U.P., 63s.) and H. W. Forster abridges a second edition of E. M. Curr, *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria* (Melb. U.P., 35s.).

**New Zealand and the Pacific.** - W. J. Cameron surveys *New Zealand* (Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, \$1.95, Modern Nations in Hist. Perspective), R. M. Burdon studies *The New Dominion, a Social and Political History of New Zealand between the Wars* (Allen & Unwin, 50s.) and W. P. Morrell edits H. L. Gore Browne's *Narrative of the Waitara Purchase and the Taranaki War* (Otago U.P., 10s. 6d.). P. J. O'Farrell writes the life of *Harry Holland, Militant Socialist* (Austral. Nat. Univ., 1964, 49s. 6d.). Local histories include K. C. McDonald, *City of Dunedin, a Century of Civic Enterprise* (Dunedin Corporation), R. M. Allan, *Nelson, a History of early Settlement* (Reed, Wellington) and N. Morris, *Early Days in Franklin, a Centennial Volume* (Franklin County Council, Pukekohe, 30s.).

E. S. Dodge gives an account of *New England and the South Seas* (Harvard U.P., \$5.95), D. C. Horton recalls service in the Solomons, 1937-42, in *The Happy Isles* (Heinemann, 30s.) and a Judge's wife, J. Knox-Mawer, recounts Fiji experiences in *A Gift of Islands* (Murray, 25s.).

**Asia.** - V. Purcell has revised his *The Chinese in Southeast Asia* (O.U.P., 84s.), G. B. Endacott has written a constitutional history, *Government and People of Hong Kong* (O.U.P., 45s.), K. M. De Silva studies *Social Policy and Missionary Organisations in Ceylon, 1840-1855* (Longmans, 45s., Imperial Stud. 26) and K. G. Tregonning revises his *Under Chartered Company Rule as a History of Modern Sabah (North Borneo), 1881-1963* (O.U.P., 48s.).

The same author has written *The British in Malaya, the First Forty Years 1786-1826* (Arizona U.P., Tucson, \$4.50) and a general account of *Malaysia* (Whitcombe & Tombs, Wellington, 13s.). K. J. Ratnam studies *Communalism and the Political Process in Malaya* (O.U.P., 48s.), V. Purcell reminisces in *The Memoirs of a Malayan Official* (Cassell, 42s.) and R. N. Jackson writes a life of *Pickering, Protector of Chinese* (O.U.P., Kuala Lumpur), the first Straits Settlements Protector. Wong Lin Ken reviews *The Malayan Tin Industry to 1914* (Arizona U.P., Tucson, \$6.50), Chai Hon-Chan covers a wide field in *The Development of British Malaya*,

1896-1909 (O.U.P., 50s., paper 30s.) and H. Miller sums up *The Story of Malaysia* (Faber, 30s.).

**India and Pakistan.** - S. Wolpert introduces *India* (Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, \$4.95 paper, \$1.95, Modern Nations in Hist. Perspective) and T. Zinkin's title is equally short, *India* (Thames & Hudson, 30s., New Nations and Peoples). S. B. Chaudhuri analyses *Theories of the Indian Mutiny* (World Press, Calcutta, R. 15), S. Gopal studies *British Policy in India, 1858-1903* (C.U.P., 70s.), M. Edwardes surveys *High Noon of Empire* (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 35s.) and S. R. Mehrotra considers *India and the Commonwealth 1885-1929* (Allen & Unwin, 40s.). R. E. Frykenberg is detailed in *Guntur District, 1788-1848, a History of Local Influence on Central Authority in South India* (O.U.P., 45s.). B. D. Sanwal relies on British sources in *Nepal and the East India Company* (Asia Publ., 45s.). The South African R. Segal records impressions of *The Crisis of India* (Cape, 42s., Penguin, 5s.).

V. Brittain writes a life of Mrs. Pandit, *Envoy Extraordinary* (Allen & Unwin, 25s.), Subhas C. Bose begins his life story, *An Indian Pilgrim, an Unfinished Autobiography and Collected Letters, 1897-1921* (Asia Publ., 30s.) and D. Norman edits selected extracts, *Nehru, the First Sixty Years* (Bodley Head, 2 vols. 105s.). W. H. Morris-Jones introduces *The Government and Politics of India* (Hutchinson Univ. Libr., 1964, 15s.), K. S. Murty analyses *Indian Foreign Policy* (Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta, 1964, R.12), and M. Weiner and R. Kothari investigate *Indian Voting Behaviour* (Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, R.15). There are reports of A. K. Chanda, *Federalism in India* (Allen & Unwin, 42s.) and W. C. Neale, *India, the Search for Unity Democracy and Progress* (Van Nostrand, paper 12s. 6d.). F. G. Bailey studies *Politics and Social Change, Orissa in 1959* (O.U.P., 1964, 21s.), M. M. Singh discusses *Municipal Government in the Calcutta Metropolitan District* and F. J. Tysen *District Administration in Metropolitan Calcutta* (Asia Publ., 20s. each, Calcutta Research Stud. 2, 4). M. M. Ali records *The Bengali Reaction to Christian Missionary Activities, 1833-1857* (Mehrub, Chittagong, R.16). A. R. Mukherjee revises *Parliamentary Procedure in India* (O.U.P., 42s.) and there is a 4th edition of Sir P. Griffiths' *Modern India* (Benn, 37s. 6d., Nations of the Modern World).

J. R. Andrews and A. F. Mohammed study *Trade, Finance and Development in Pakistan* (O.U.P., 42s.) and Waheed-uz-Zaman reviews Muslim politics between 1928 and 1940 in *Towards Pakistan* (Lahore Publ., 1964, R. 12.50).

**Foreign Colonization and Comparative Studies.** - W. Zartman studies *Government and Politics in Northern Africa* (Methuen, 21s.) and K. Nkrumah analyses *Neo-Colonialism, the Last Stage of Imperialism* (Nelson, 42s.).

**French.** - W. H. Lewis edits a symposium, *French-speaking Africa, the Search for Identity* (Walker, New York, \$6.50), C. F. Stewart reviews *The Economy of Morocco, 1912-1962* (Harvard U.P., 1964, \$4, Middle East Monogr., 10), E. Ralaimihoatra's *Histoire de Madagascar, Vol. I* (Imprimerie Société Malgache, Tananarive) goes up to 1900, and A.

Stratton is more general in *The Great Red Island, a Biography of Madagascar* (Macmillan, 36s.). E. Séré de Rivières writes a *Histoire du Niger* (Berger Levrault, Paris), F. G. Snyder studies *One-Party Government in Mali* (Yale U.P., 37s. 6d.), W. J. Foltz considers political change in *From French West Africa to the Mali Federation* (Yale Stud. in Pol. Sci. 12, 48s.) and S. M. Sy undertakes *Recherches sur l'Exercice du Pouvoir Politique en Afrique Noir, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée, Mali* (Éd. Pedone, Paris).

**Belgian.** – Recent developments still attract authors, among them P. Bouvier, *L'Accession du Congo Belge à l'Indépendance* (Univ. Libre de Bruxelles, Inst. de Sociol.); C. Young, *Politics in the Congo* (Princeton U.P., 100s.); C. Hoskyns, *The Congo since Independence, Jan. 1960–Dec. 1961* (O.U.P., 55s.); A. Kalonji, *Ma Lutte au Kasai* (Livre Afr., Brussels); L. L. Alvarez, *Lumumba, ou L'Afrique Frustrée* (Cujas, Par.) and E. W. Lefever, *Crisis in the Congo, a United Nations Force in Action* (Brookings Inst., Washington, \$3.50). The Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer publishes in its Classe des Sciences Morales et Politiques W. B. Norton, *A Belgian Socialist Critic of Colonialism, Louis Bertrand, 1856–1943* (Tom. 29.2); J. R. Hubert, *La Tonssaint Rwandaise et sa Répression* (31.2); A. Duchesne, *Léopold II et le Maroc* (32.2); and M. Storme, *Konflikt in de Kasai-Missie (1894)* (33.1).

**Russian.** – T. Armstrong surveys *Russian Settlement in the North* (C.U.P., 50s.), G. Wheeler traces *The Modern History of Soviet Central Asia* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 36s.) and R. A. Pierce studies *Russia's Hawaiian Adventure, 1815–1817* (Calif. U.P., \$5.50).

**Other.** – J. Ribeira-Torres considers *Mozambique, a Study in Integration* (O.U.P., for Inst. Race Relations, 6s. 6d.). M. Tate reviews *The United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom, a Political History* (Yale U.P., \$8.50) and T. Friend studies *Between Two Empires, the Ordeal of the Philippines, 1929–1946* (Yale U.P., \$7.50, Hist. Publ., Stud. 22).

F. E. LEESE

## XI. – AMERICAN HISTORY

### (i) THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Further volumes of collected papers have appeared maintaining the high standards of editorship evidenced in previous years. Leonard W. Labaree et. al. eds. *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin, vol. viii, April 1 1758 – December 31 1759*, (Yale University Press, \$10), continues the account of Franklin's first mission to London and is largely concerned with his futile negotiations with the proprietors of Pennsylvania. Julian P. Boyd ed. *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, vol. xvii, 6 July to 3 November 1790*, (Princeton University Press, \$15), follows Jefferson through his first months as Secretary of State showing his considerable flair for systematic analysis and political experiment. Harold C. Syrett ed. *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton, vol. viii, February 1791–July 1791: vol. ix,*

*August 1791 - December 1791*, (Columbia University Press, \$12.50 per volume) bring together Hamilton material from widely scattered archives. Hamilton was not a man who excelled in committing his thoughts to paper and much of the material here comprises official accounts of questions relating to the Treasury, customs, excise, and the assumption of State debts. Material on the formulation of his industrial policy for the United States and on the financial aspects of United States dealings in Europe is also plentiful.

In the colonial period some very good work has been published. Darrett B. Rutman, *Winthrop's Boston: A Portrait of a Puritan Town, 1630-1649*, (Chapel Hill, \$7.50), is a thoughtful study of what the founders of New England hoped to achieve and how far these hopes were fulfilled in the first two decades of Boston's existence. Alden T. Vaughan, *New England Frontier: Puritans and Indians, 1620-1675* (Boston, Little, Brown and Co., \$7.50) takes a fresh look at Puritan-Indian relations and shows clearly that the Puritans, far from being predatory, tried hard to reach a peaceful adjustment with the Indians. They did not view the Indians as implacable enemies but as conversion material and provided them with not only religious but, more importantly, educational benefits. Yet friction developed between two vastly different cultures which saw the subordination of the Indian to the Puritan. This is a valuable study if only for the dispelling of many long-held misconceptions. Joseph E. Illiek, *William Penn the Politician: His Relations with the English Government*, (Cornell University Press, \$5.75), goes part of the way toward the provision of a good biography of Penn. This volume deals mainly with Penn's work in England to obtain a colonial charter and his subsequent defence of it against attacks by bureaucrats, Anglican statesmen and imperialists in Parliament. Lawrence Henry Gipson, *The British Empire before the Revolution*, vol. xi, *The Triumphant Empire: The Rumbling of the Coming Storm, 1766-1770* vol. xii, *The Triumphant Empire: Britain Sails into the Storm, 1770-1776*, (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, \$10 each) despite their hackneyed titles represent the near completion of Gipson's tremendously sustained work. Volume xiii with its sections on historiography and bibliography for the whole period from 1748 to 1776 will round off what by any standards has been a huge undertaking.

John Shy, *Toward Lexington: The Role of the British Army in the Coming of the American Revolution* (Princeton University Press, \$8.50), is a scholarly study of precisely what the British forces in America were expected to do and what they actually did. The author examines in great detail the political effects of the military operations of the British army and comes to the conclusion that its success was minimal whether for enforcing the Indian boundary or preserving order. Indeed, the presence of the Army as a reserve force encouraged Royal governors to act too harshly and possibly precipitated the outbreak of the Revolution. In the National period, Harry L. Coles, *The War of 1812* (Chicago History of American Civilization), (University of Chicago Press, \$5.95), is a useful, compact survey of current writings on this war and a concise account of the principal military and naval operations. It is primarily for military historians and places less emphasis upon the political and diplomatic

aspects of the period. Patrick C. T. White, *A Nation on Trial: America and the War of 1812*, (New York, John Wiley & Sons, \$6.95), is a readable account of the diplomatic history of the war in which he recognized that honest errors on both sides were committed because of inexperience or ignorance. Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Americans: The National Experience* (New York, Random House, \$8.95), is the second volume of Boorstin's stimulating yet highly controversial analysis of American society. Reduced to its simplest terms the author maintains that no date can be put on the beginning of the nation, that it began over and over again as people came to the country. Boorstin's may irritate some, but no-one can deny the wealth of ideas which the author pours into his books. Negro slavery remains a fruitful field of study. Donald G. Mathews, *Slavery and Methodism: A Chapter in American Morality, 1780-1845* (Princeton University Press, \$7.50) is a work of considerable research which for the first time really gets down to an examination of Methodism's relationship to slavery and the effect on the church of abolitionism. Martin Duberman, *The Anti-Slavery Vanguard: New Essays on the Abolitionists* (Princeton University Press, \$10), has brought together a number of very good essays by various contributors which indicates clearly that much scholarly work is being done and remains to be done on the anti-slavery movement and its leaders not only in America but also in Great Britain. Michael V. Gannon, *The Cross in the Sand: The Early Catholic Church in Florida, 1513-1870* (University of Florida Press, \$5) is a well-written study of the Catholic Church in Florida from the beginnings to the Reconstruction of the State after the Civil War. It is not limited to Church history but examines economic, political and social questions with which the Catholic Church was closely connected and particularly where Indians and Negroes were concerned.

With the ending of the Civil War centenary, attention is being given increasingly to the post-war years. Paul Simon, *Lincoln's Preparation for Greatness: The Illinois Legislative Years*, (University of Oklahoma Press, \$6.95) is, as the title suggests, a reverential although none-the-less welcome addition in the field of Lincolniana. It examines in detail Lincoln's career in the Illinois legislature and clears up a number of misconceptions about Illinois politics at this time. Marvin R. Cain, *Lincoln's Attorney-General: Edward Bates of Missouri* (University of Missouri Press, \$7), is a useful contribution to Civil War history especially when used in conjunction with Howard K. Beales, *Diary of Edward Bates*. Bates was a surprisingly active Attorney-General with strong views against emancipation and equality for the Negro. His eventual estrangement from Lincoln and resignation from the Cabinet reflected largely his misunderstanding of the President's ability and strength. Bruce Catton, *The Centennial History of the Civil War*, Vol. III, *Never Call Retreat* (Doubleday & Co, \$7.50) is the beautifully timed concluding volume of Catton's Civil War history. This volume, as readable as its predecessors, begins with the Union defeat at Fredericksburg and ends with the final surrender of Confederate forces. Catton stresses rightly the changing nature of the war from one to preserve the Union to one to abolish slavery to one for a more egalitarian America. Paul W. Gates, *Agriculture and*



*the Civil War* (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, \$8.95) is a vivid description of Southern agriculture during the War; the decline in production, Gates maintains, was a major factor in the defeat of the Confederacy. In contrast the Civil War stimulated Northern productivity and mechanization but left the Northern farmer subsequently very vulnerable to currency deflation when peacetime markets became glutted from over-production. This is a valuable synthesis of modern historical scholarship on the subject of American agriculture. Joel Williamson, *After Slavery: The Negro in South Carolina during Reconstruction, 1861-1877*, (Chapel Hill, \$7.50), is probably the most significant work to be published for many years in Negro and Reconstruction history. Williamson is an ultra-revisionist and sees the Negro during this period successfully overcoming a great number of social and economic problems. Possibly, more important still is the fact that he challenges Vann Woodward's view of late nineteenth century segregation which has been casually accepted by too many historians for much too long. Separation of the races was born with Negro emancipation and did not suddenly emerge in the last decades of the century. Joe M. Richardson, *The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida, 1865-1877* (Florida State University, \$7), is another contribution by a revisionist historian which was badly needed to offset the older studies of reconstruction in Florida by Davis and by Wallace. Kenneth M. Stampp, *The Era of Reconstruction, 1864-1877* (New York, Knopf, \$4.95), offers a stimulating synthesis of revisionist scholarship. He deals with the major problems of reconstruction objectively, unemotionally and clearly. More documentation is needed for some of his conclusions but the chances are that work on this subject in the future will prove many of Stampp's quite startling suggestions. Otto H. Olsen, *Carpetbagger's Crusade: The Life of Albion Winegar Tourgee* (Johns Hopkins Press, \$7.95), is an important and useful book on a man who virtually wrote his own autobiography in the novel *A Fool's Errand* which contains some most trenchant comments on the reconstruction of North Carolina after the Civil War. Richard L. Zuber, *Jonathan Worth: A Biography of a Southern Unionist* (Chapel Hill, \$7.50), is a study of the Whig politician and financier who became governor of North Carolina during Reconstruction. Worth was no more than a minor political figure but this volume throws light not only on the economic and political development of North Carolina but also on the national problems of the period. Mark M. Krug, *Lynnan Trumbull: Conservative Radical* (New York, A. S. Barnes and Co., \$7.50), may supersede the earlier study of Trumbull by Horace White written half a century and more ago. It reinforces White's estimate of him as an able constitutionalist with strong principles but makes his position in the Senate of greater significance than did White.

Edward Chase Kirkland, *Charles Francis Adams, Jr., 1835-1915: The Patrician at Bay* (Harvard University Press, \$5.95) is a witty, well-written biography of Adams as a railroad promoter and President of the Union Pacific, as a historian and as Quincy political boss. Some good studies of twentieth century Presidents have appeared. G. Wallace Chessman, *Governor Theodore Roosevelt: The Albany Apprenticeship, 1898-1900* (Harvard University Press, \$6.95), makes a substantial contri-

bution to an understanding of the career of Theodore Roosevelt. The author's thesis is that it was during these years that Roosevelt developed the political techniques and his more significant ideas which subsequently as President he would apply on a national basis. Arthur S. Link, *Wilson: Campaigns for Progressivism and Peace, 1916-1917* (Princeton University Press, \$8.50), is the fifth volume in Link's massive biography of Wilson and examines the period extending from the presidential campaign of the summer of 1916 to American intervention in Europe in April 1917. It becomes increasingly clear that in these vital years Wilson was in supreme control of American foreign policy. Andrew Sinclair, *The Available Man: The Life Behind The Masks of Warren Gamaliel Harding* (New York, Macmillan Company, \$6.95), despite its cumbersome title, goes a fair way to present Harding as a clever, often subtle politician instead of the standard inept, immoral tool of the 'Ohio gang'. Albert U. Romasco, *The Poverty of Abundance: Hoover, the Nation, the Depression* (Oxford U.P., \$6), is a re-assessment of Herbert Hoover which while not overlooking the fact that Hoover was sadly lagging behind the times in his policy for overcoming the Depression, nevertheless gives the man credit for his sincere convictions. This is not an attempt to excuse Hoover's inadequacies but one to understand them.

Urban history is another field claiming greater attention. Constance M. Green, *The Rise of Urban America* (New York, Harper and Row, \$4.95), is a brief but well-written account of the part played from colonial times onwards of American cities in the broad context of national development. The author approaches her subject on three main lines, the changing character of city life; the impact of American growth on the cities and the contribution which these same cities made to the development of America. Seymour J. Mandelbaum, *Boss Tweed's New York* (New York, John Wiley and Sons, \$5.95), is a useful, sometimes provocative, study of the political and administrative history of New York City from 1866-1878. Seth M. Scheiner, *Negro Mecca: A History of the Negro in New York City, 1865-1920* (New York University Press, \$6.50) treats exhaustively the many facets of the relationships between Negroes and whites in New York City, housing, employment, social structure, cultural developments, political organization, benevolent societies, and reform organizations. In addition to the usual approach to urban studies the author provides sound historical background. George E. Mowry, *The Urban Nation, 1920-1960* (New York, Hill and Wang, \$5), is a well constructed summary of American life in *The Making of America Series*. The richness of the period has necessitated some aspects receiving only minimal coverage and some may feel that by attempting too much superficiality has resulted. This criticism would be unjust because the period is placed in sure perspective with a great economy of words.

The study of the Negro in American history proceeds apace and two significant contributions in this area are: Charles H. Wesley, *Neglected History: Essays in Negro History by a College President* (Wilberforce, Ohio: Central State College Press, \$2), which despite lapses into ethnic chauvinism is a valuable collection of essays on such topics as the Negroes' rôle in the abolitionist societies, in the quest for equal suffrage before the Civil

War, in the wars of the United States and in the civil rights struggle. Wesley's call for a re-assessment of the Negro in American history is already being met by new studies of slavery, abolitionism and Reconstruction. I. A. Newby, *Jim Crow's Defense: Anti-Negro Thought in America, 1900-1930* (Louisiana State University Press, \$6.50), is an excellent pioneer work which brings together material dealing with anti-Negro ideas, attitudes and acts. The first portion of the work describes the developments of anti-Negro arguments in the years after 1900; the second deals with anti-Negro thought in justifying Southern race policies, particularly segregation and the political subordination of the Negro. Arthur S. Link and Rembert W. Patrick, eds., *Writing Southern History: Essays in Historiography in Honor of Fletcher M. Green* (Louisiana State University Press, \$12) as its title suggests is a collection of seventeen essays by former students of Fletcher M. Green. Each author has surveyed and analysed the historical work which has been done on one specific aspect of Southern history. These essays, which follow a roughly chronological pattern from colonial days to the twentieth century, examine the nature of the historiographical problems of each period and the contemporary writings which deal with them. Detailed footnotes and a forty-page index make this a valuable aid to every historian of the South. Finally, it is worth noting that the annual volumes Jules Davids ed., *Documents on American Foreign Relations, 1964*, (Harper and Row, \$7.50), *The United States in World Affairs 1964*, (Harper and Row, \$6.95) are under a new editorship but the quality remains unchanged.

ALAN CONWAY

## (ii) LATIN AMERICA

There are no general histories of Latin America to record, but in Richard Konetzke, *Süd- und Mittel Amerika. Part I. Die Indianerkulturen altamerikas und die Spanisch-Portugiesische Kolonial-Herrschaft* (Frankfurt am Main: Fischer Bücherei) we have an outstanding comprehensive survey of the colonial period by a German historian with an unrivalled knowledge of the social history of colonial Spanish America. Arthur P. Whitaker, *Argentina* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1964, cloth \$4.95, paper \$1.95) will prove a useful, if brief, introduction to the modern history of Argentina: it is particularly strong on the period since 1930. Other volumes in what has been up to now a rather disappointing series on Modern Nations in Historical Perspective (at least so far as Latin America is concerned) include Harry Bernstein, *Venezuela and Colombia* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1964, \$4.95 and \$1.95) which does little more than sketch in outline the history of each country and adds little either to our knowledge or our understanding beyond what can be found in some of the better text books, and Mario Rodríguez, *Central America* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, \$4.95 and \$1.95) an attempt at an interpretative essay which is marred by clumsy writing and by errors of interpretation. José Honório Rodríguez, *Brazil and Africa*, trans. by Richard A. Mazzara and Sam Hileman (Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of Calif. Press, 60s.),

first published in 1961, is an interesting examination of the relations between Brazil and Africa both in the past and in more recent years. The Borzoi series of paperbacks under the general editorship of Lewis Hanke continues to provide useful collections of texts on major themes in Latin American history: *Dictatorship in Spanish America* edited with an intro. by Hugh M. Hamill Jr. (New York: Knopf, \$2.50) is particularly valuable for its selections from nineteenth-century writers; *The Monroe Doctrine. Its Modern Significance* edited with an intro. by Donald Marquand Dozer (New York: Knopf, \$2.50) looks into the changing nature of the Doctrine and includes extracts from Latin American as well as American sources. J. Lloyd Mechem, *A Survey of United States – Latin American Relations* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$7.50) which replaces many older text-books on the subject deals both with the evolution of American policy towards Latin America as a whole and relations with individual countries. *Foreign Relations of the United States. Diplomatic Papers, 1943*. Volumes v and vi. *The American Republics* (Washington, D.C.: Dept. of State, U.S. Government Printing Office) provide basic source materials on the effect of the Second World War on inter-American relations. Two articles by D. C. M. Platt on 'British Agricultural Colonisation in Latin America', *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, xviii (1964), pp. 3–38 and xix, pp. 23–42 describe British immigration and land settlement in Argentina, Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America during the nineteenth century – 'a record of unbroken disaster'. An article by James P. Baughman, 'Recent Trends in the Business History of Latin America', *Business History Review*, xxxix, pp. 425–438, introduces a special number of the *Review* devoted to Latin America and cites an encouraging number of recent works.

Among recent additions to the published source material available for the colonial period should be noted *Cédulas de la Monarquía Española relativas a la parte oriental de Venezuela (1520–1561)* compiled by Enrique Otte (Caracas: Edición de la Fundación John Boulton, Fundación Eugenio Mendoza y Fundación Shell) the sixth in a series devoted to the early colonization of northeastern South America. The year's most handsome publication was undoubtedly Bartolomé Arzáns de Orsúa y Vela, *Historia de la Villa Imperial de Potosí* edited by Lewis Hanke and Gunnar Mendoza (3 vols., Providence, Rhode Island: Brown University Press, \$45), a complete reproduction in the original Spanish of the famous chronicle written in the early part of the eighteenth century describing the spectacular history of the silver mining city which for a time was the richest and most populous in the New World. A companion volume in English, Lewis Hanke, *Bartolomé Arzáns de Orsúa y Vela's History of Potosí* (Providence, Rhode Island: Brown University Press, \$4.00) forms an excellent introduction to the *Historia*. Two Borzoi books on the colonial period, *The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Latin America* edited with an intro. by Magnus Mörner and *The Bandeirantes: The Historical Role of the Brazilian Pathfinders* edited with an intro. by Richard M. Morse (New York: Knopf, each \$2.50) add considerable distinction to that series. Charles Boxer has written another important, pioneering study on Portuguese colonial history: *Portuguese Society in the Tropics* (Madison: Univ. of Wisconsin

Press, \$6.00) examines the constitution and functions of the municipal council in Bahia, as well as in Goa, Macau, and Luanda, and its relations with the Portuguese Crown. The last decades of the Spanish empire in America and especially the Spanish borderlands continue to attract much attention. There have been two useful, if unexciting, biographies of Spanish governors: Helen H. Tanner, *Zéspedes in East Florida 1784-90* (University of Miami Press, 1964, \$4.50) and Jack D. L. Holmes, *Gayoso. The Life of a Spanish Governor in the Mississippi Valley 1789-1799* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Press, \$7.50). The governors in question are, respectively, Vicente Manuel de Zéspedes y Velasco and Manuel Gayoso de Lemos. Odie B. Faulk, *The Last Years of Spanish Texas 1778-1821* (The Hague: Mouton, 1964) examines the changes that occurred in one Spanish province over a rather longer period. The outstanding contribution, however, comes from one of the younger generation of Spanish historians; Luis Navarro García, *Don José de Gálvez y la Comandancia General de las Provincias Internas del Norte de Nueva España* (Sevilla: Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, 1964) is a major historical work which deals in a thorough and scholarly fashion with Northern Mexico and the Spanish borderlands in the eighteenth century; the book is particularly valuable for the light it throws on conditions in the provinces of Sonora and Nueva Vizcaya during the period 1765-1783. A work of unusual interest for the late colonial period is Donald B. Cooper, *Epidemic Disease in Mexico City, 1761-1813: An Administrative, Social and Medical Study* (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, \$6.00) which analyses the causes and consequences of five major epidemics of smallpox, typhus and 'mysterious fevers' and the measures taken to fight them.

Another Borzoi book *The Origins of the Latin American Revolutions, 1808-1826* edited with an intro. by R. A. Humphreys and John Lynch (New York: Knopf, \$2.50) seeks to illustrate the controversies amongst historians concerning the forces which produced the revolts against Spanish and Portuguese rule at the beginning of the nineteenth century: it will be invaluable for students of the independence period. R. A. Humphreys also provides an excellent survey of the independence movements in 'The Emancipation of Latin America', *New Cambridge Modern History*, vol. ix (C.U.P., chapter xxiii, pp. 612-38.). *The Diary and Journal of Richard Clough Anderson, Jr. 1814-1826* edited by Alfred Tischendorf and E. Taylor Parks (Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Press, 1964, \$7.50) provides numerous insights into the contemporary Latin American scene: Anderson was the first American minister to the independent republic of Colombia and one of the U.S. commissioners to the ill-fated Panama Congress of 1826. Interesting source material for the wars of independence is to be found in *Colección de documentos para la historia de Colombia*, volume civ, edited by Sergio Elías Ortiz (Bogota: Editorial 'El Voto Nacional', 1964), a collection of royalist documents important for the light they throw on the fortunes of the royalist forces in northern South America during the years 1816-20.

In the national period the nineteenth century has for once been better served than the twentieth. A fourth volume has appeared in the *História Geral da Civilização Brasileira*, a major cooperative effort by Brazilian

historians under the direction of Sérgio Buarque de Holanda. *O Brasil Monárquico*: volume ii, *Dispersão e Unidade* (São Paulo: Difusão Européia do Livro, 1964) covers the period 1831–1848. Anyda Marchant, *Viscount Mauá and the Empire of Brazil* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of Calif. Press, 52s.) is the first biography in English of the great nineteenth century banker, promoter and entrepreneur – although not the definitive work which had been hoped for; based on little new material, romantic in tone, without footnotes, this was perhaps the major disappointment of the year. A growing number of Brazilian works are now being translated into English. João Cruz Costa, *A History of Ideas in Brazil: The Development of Philosophy in Brazil and the Evolution of National History*, trans. by Suzette Macedo (Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of Calif. Press, 1964, 68s.), a classic of Brazilian intellectual history, is primarily concerned with the history of nineteenth-century European philosophical ideas in Brazil and their impact on economic and political developments. The author of the best economic and social history of Argentina in English, James R. Scobie, has made two further contributions to nineteenth-century Argentine history: *La luta por la consolidación de la nacionalidad argentina 1852–62* (Buenos Aires: Librería Hachette, 1964) is a detailed and authoritative account of the political struggle for unification following the downfall of Rosas; *Revolution on the Pampas. A Social History of Argentine Wheat 1860–1910* (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, 1964, \$5.00) is a valuable work of synthesis. *Historia argentina contemporánea, 1862–1930*: Volume I, *Historia de las Presidencias* (Buenos Aires: Librería ‘El Ateneo’ Editorial) is the first of a projected series sponsored by the Academia Nacional de la Historia and conceived as a continuation of the late Ricardo Levene’s great History; it includes chapters, uneven in quality, by leading Argentine historians on the political and administrative history of each presidential term during this neglected period in modern Argentine history. An important article by Harold Blakemore, ‘The Chilean Revolution of 1891 and its Historiography’, *Hispanic American Historical Review*, xlv, pp. 393–421 analyses the arguments surrounding the genesis of the Revolution and the role played by economic interests, both foreign and national, and by constitutional issues. Herbert S. Klein, ‘David Toro and the Establishment of “Military Socialism” in Bolivia’, *Hispanic American Historical Review*, xlv, pp. 25–52 is a useful and interesting contribution to the period between the end of the Chaco War in 1936 and the Revolution of 1952. In the field of international relations Robert N. Burr continues his extensive research into nineteenth century power politics with *By Reason or Force: Chile and the Balancing of Power in South America, 1830–1905* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of Calif. Press, \$7.00), a major investigation of Chilean diplomacy. David H. Zook, Jr., *Zarumilla-Moración: The Ecuador-Peru Dispute* (New York: Bookman Associates, 1964, \$6.00) provides a balanced view of a boundary conflict which goes back to the colonial period and is still not yet dead. Turning to Central America there have been two books, both heavily documented, on the first half of the nineteenth century: William J. Griffith, *Empires in the Wilderness. Foreign Colonization and Development in Guatemala 1834–44* (Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 60s.) is a first-rate account of the failure of

the efforts made to populate and develop the Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala by means of private concessions; Mario Rodríguez, *A Palmerstonian Diplomat in Central America, Frederick Chatfield, Esq.* (Tucson: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1964, \$10.00) adds to our knowledge of Central American politics at the time but in its treatment of Britain's Central American policies fails to take account of much existing work on the subject while seriously exaggerating both the rôle of Chatfield in the formation of policy and the extent of Britain's 'imperialistic' objectives in the area. As in previous years some significant contributions have been made to the history of Mexico but the emphasis has shifted from the Revolution to the nineteenth century. Charles A. Hale's prize-winning article, 'José María Luis Mora and the Structure of Mexican Liberalism', *Hispanic American Historical Review*, xlv, pp. 196-227 is a critical analysis and assessment of nineteenth-century Mexican liberal thought and policy. *Versión francesa de México. Informes diplomáticos, 1858-1862* trans. and edited by Lilia Díaz López (México, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1964) is the second in a series of documents from the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the first volume covered the years 1853-1858), which adds considerably to our understanding of events in Mexico in the period leading up to French intervention. A further volume has appeared in the monumental *Historia moderna de México* under the general direction of Daniel Cosío Villegas. The work of many hands, Volume vii, *El Porfiriato. La vida económica* (México, D.F.: Editorial Hermes, 2 parts, 155s.) which maintains the high standards of the earlier volumes examines the profound changes in foreign and domestic commerce, public finance and banking, and foreign investment which occurred during the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz. See also an article by one of the collaborators Fernando Rosenzweig, 'El desarrollo económico de México de 1877 a 1911' *El Trimestre Económico*, xxxii, pp. 405-454. *Epistolario y Textos de Ricardo Flores Magón* edited by Manuel González Ramírez (México, D.F.: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1964) draws on a wide variety of sources in presenting the views of one of the precursors of the Mexican Revolution, 'the bridge between nineteenth-century liberalism and twentieth-century revolution'. Martín Luis Guzmán, *Memoirs of Pancho Villa* trans. by Virginia H. Taylor (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, \$8.50) is a rich historical document whose value is diminished by poor editing. Books and articles about the Cuban Revolution continue to proliferate. Of more than ephemeral interest are Theodore Draper, *Castroism: Theory and Practice* (London: Pall Mall Press, 35s.) and Boris Goldenburg, *The Cuban Revolution and Latin America* (London: Allen and Unwin, 50s.). Events in Cuba have intensified scholarly interest in labour history and the history of communism in Latin America. Robert J. Alexander, *Organised Labour in Latin America* (New York: Free Press, \$5.95) is another historical survey by an author who has already written a great deal on this subject. Sinclair Snow, *The Pan-American Federation of Labour* (Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Press, 1964, \$5.50) is a well documented study of the first, and unsuccessful, hemispheric labour organization which sprang up at the end of the First World War and was especially active in Mexico. Rollie E. Poppino, *International Communism in Latin America. A History*

of the Movement, 1917-1963 (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 45s.) does not supplant Robert J. Alexander's standard history; it is more valuable for the thorough examination it provides of communist leadership, organization and tactics and relations between the various parties and the Soviet Union and for its assessment of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the movement in Latin America. Karl M. Schmitt, *Communism in Mexico. A Study in Political Frustration* (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, \$6.00), thorough but dull, looks at the history of communist organizations and activities from the standpoint of domestic politics.

A number of standard works on Latin American history, long out of print, have now been reprinted, notably Bernard Moscs, *The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America, South America on the Eve of Emancipation, Spain's Declining Power in South America, The Spanish Dependencies in South America* (New York: Cooper Square Publishers, \$6.50, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$15.00 respectively); W. H. Callcott, *Liberalism in Mexico 1857-1929* (Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, \$11.00), *Santa Anna* (Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1964, \$11.00), *Church and State in Mexico 1822-57* (New York: Octagon Books, \$7.50); Luis Galdames, *A History of Chile* (New York: Russell & Russell, 1964, \$10.00); P. A. Means, *The Fall of the Inca Empire and Spanish Rule in Peru 1530-1780* (New York: Gordian Press, \$10.00); M. W. Williams, *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915* (New York: Russell & Russell, \$8.50); J. F. Rippy, *Rivalry of the United States and Great Britain over Latin America, 1808-1830* (New York: Octagon Books, \$7.50); Alan K. Manchester, *British Pre-eminence in Brazil: its Rise and Decline* (New York: Octagon Books, 1964, \$8.00); E. C. Barker, *Mexico and Texas 1821-35* (New York: Russell & Russell); A. P. Whitaker, *The United States and the Independence of Latin America, 1800-1830* (New York: Norton, \$2.95); M. W. Williams, *Dom Pedro the Magnanimous, Second Emperor of Brazil* (London: Frank Cass, 65s.); Lewis Hanke, *The Spanish Struggle for Justice in the Conquest of America* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.).

LESLIE BETHELL

## XII. - THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, 1914-1965

**General.** - Bibliographies and documentation published included M. D. Wainwright, N. Matthews and J. D. Pearson, *A Guide to Western Manuscripts and Documents in the British Isles relating to South and South East Asia* (O.U.P., £5) and K. A. N. Sastri, *Sources of Indian History, with special reference to South India* (Asia Publ. House, 25s.). Sastri suggests topics for further research as do J. Chesneaux and J. Lust in *Introduction aux études d'histoire contemporaine de Chine 1898-1949* (Mouton, 1964, 32s.). K. Liu lists private and business archives dealing with *Americans and Chinese* (Harvard U.P., 1963, 36s.) and H. Webb provides a guide, *Research in Japanese sources* (Columbia U.P., 36s.).



Two basic books on the Soviet Union are the guide to western language publications edited by P. L. Horecky, *Russia and the Soviet Union* (Chicago U.P., 67s.) and T. T. Hammond's *Soviet foreign relations and world Communism* (Princeton U.P., £10) which has sections on diplomatic relations, relations between Communist parties and ideology. Further volumes in existing series included *Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939*, 1st ser., vol. xiii (H.M.S.O., 80s.), the second volume to deal with Japanese aggression in Manchuria covering the period 11 December 1931 to 3 March 1932; volumes 21 to 26 inclusive of the English translation of the fourth Russian edition of Lenin's *Collected Works* (Lawrence and Wishart, 12s. 6d. ea.) covering the crucial years from August 1914 to February 1918 and including material on Lenin's reaction to the behaviour of the Social Democratic parties on the outbreak of war, articles on national self-determination and the pamphlet on *Imperialism*. The third volume of documents on *The Communist International, 1919-1943* edited by J. Degras (O.U.P., 90s.) covering the years 1929-1943 appeared; the others, vol. 1 (1956) and vol. 2 (1960), are already out of print. *Documents on International Affairs, 1961* (O.U.P., £5 10s.) ed. D. C. Watt, J. Major, R. Gott, and G. Shöpfli, and *Documents on American Foreign Relations, 1964* (Harper Row, 60s.) together with the *Survey of International Affairs, 1961* (O.U.P., £5 10s.) ed. D. C. Watt, and the *Year Book of World Affairs* (Stevens, 77s. 6d.) ed. G. W. Keeton and G. Schwarzenberger were also published.

Biographies of general interest included A. S. Link's fourth volume, *Wilson: Confusions and Crises, 1915-1916* (Princeton U.P., 68s.); D. R. Mankekar's account of Shastri's career before becoming prime minister, *Lal Bahadur* (Bombay, Rs. 10.00); J. Ch'ên, *Mao and the Chinese Revolution* (O.U.P., 42s.); H. Kublin's study of the founder member of the Japanese Socialist party, *The Life of Sen Katayama* (O.U.P., 72s.); L. Mosley, *Haile Selassie* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 36s.), and A. Paton, *Hofmeyr*, the South African moderate (O.U.P., 58s.). Among memoirs were Avon, *The Eden Memoirs: the Reckoning* (Cassell, 42s.) dealing with the second world war; B. H. Liddell Hart, *Memoirs* vols. 1 and 2 (Cassell, 42s. and 42s.), and the second volume of his autobiography by the Weimar civil servant, Hans Luther, *Vor dem Abgrund* (Berlin, DM. 24).

**The First World War and its immediate aftermath.** - I. Geiss produced a two volume selection of documents drawn from all European archives on *Julikrise und Kriegausbruch 1914* (Hanover, DM. 38 and DM. 62) and a smaller paperback collection, *Juli 1914. Die europäische Krise und der Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkriegs* (Munich, DM. 2.80). J. E. Helmreich discusses Belgian concern about its neutrality, British intentions and its fear of provoking either side in *J.M.II.*, vol. 36; H. Butterfield re-examines Grey's policy assessing his fear of Russian aggrandisement in 1914 in *Historical Studies V* (Bowes and Bowes, 21s.); C. F. Smith suggests that Grey saw the Straits Agreement as a means of placating Russia without destroying the German or Habsburg empires, at the expense of the Ottoman empire in *A.H.R.*, vol. 70 (ii); J. A. Moses assesses the German workers' movement and the attitudes of its leaders in 1914 in the *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, vol. 11; and L. C. F. Turner points to the overrating of the rôle of the general staff in affecting

decisions in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and France, in the same journal. H. Pogge v. Strandmann and I. Geiss, discuss *Die Erforderlichkeit des Unmöglichen. Deutschland am Vorabend des ersten Weltkrieges* (Frankfort am Main, DM. 3.50) and F. Fischer develops the theme of *Griff nach der Weltmacht* (cf. *Annual Bulletin*, xlvii, pp. 64) and uses material from 1917-1918 to reply to earlier criticism in *Weltmacht oder Niedergang* (Frankfurt am Main, DM. 3.70); while J. Bariéty reviews recent literature on the problem in *Revue historique*, vol. 233 and the second volume of A. J. Marder's history of the British navy, *From the Dreadnought to Scapa Flow*, covering the years 1914-1916 (O.U.P., 60s.) has appeared. The Ranke-Gesellschaft directed its attention to the crucial year 1917 and H. Rössler edits a useful collection of lectures *Weltwende 1917* (Göttingen, DM. 15). D. M. Smith assessed the part played by national interest in the United States decision to intervene, in the *Journal of American History*, vol. 52, the new name for the famous *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, and wrote *The Great Departure* (John Wiley, 15s.) an account of United States policy during the war. Policy in the Baltic is seen from the point of view of the central powers by B. Mann, *Die baltischen Länder in der deutschen Kriegsziel-publizistik 1914-1918* (Tübingen DM. 15), and J. Paasivirta discusses Finland's relations with the Allied powers in 1918-1919 in *The victors in World War I and Finland* (Helsinki, trans. 32s.). A. Marwick looks at the effect of the conflict on British society in *The Deluge* (Bodley Head, 42s.), and P. Guinn provides a somewhat idiosyncratic view of *British Strategy and Politics 1914-1918* (O.U.P., 45s.). J. F. N. Bradley reviews recent work on the French intervention in Siberia in *Revue historique*, vol. 234; M. Bassett assesses the effect of Wilson's policy on the American Socialist party, *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, vol. 11 and R. Radosh goes into John Spargo's attitude in greater detail in *Journal of American History*, vol. 52. An edition of Charles Seymour's *Letters from the Paris Peace Conference*, H. B. Whiteman (Yale U.P., 48s.) and a detailed political history of the three Socialist *Revolutions in Bavaria in 1918 and 1919* (Princeton U.P., 78s.) are further American contributions to the history of the period, while F. B. Hollyday edited M. E. Carroll's work on *Soviet Communism and Western Opinion 1919-1921* (University of North Carolina Press, 60s.).

**Great Britain and Europe between the wars.** — New source material to become available included *Documents diplomatiques belges* (1920-1940) *La Politique de Sécurité extérieure*, t. i 1920-1924, t. ii 1925-1931, t. iii 1931-1936 edited by C. de Visser et F. Varlaugenoë (Brussels, B. Fr. 440, B. Fr. 580, B. Fr. 420). The origins and nature of Fascism continued to attract attention with the publication of an English edition of E. Nolte's study, *Three Faces of Fascism* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 70s.), noted in A.B. XLIX pp. 79, providing the most useful work. The first volume of a detailed biography of Mussolini by R. de Felice, *Mussolini il rivoluzionario 1883-1920* (Turin, l. 5.000) directed attention to the central problem of Mussolini's change from Socialism to Fascism at the same time as his attitude towards the war changed from neutralism to interventionism. This period was also scrutinized by G. Procacci,

'Appunti in tema di crisi dello stato liberale e di origini del fascismo' in *Studi Storici*, vol. vi; by W. Alff, 'Die Associazione nazionalista italiana von 1910' in *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. xiii, 1965, and by W. M. Vanek, 'Piero Gobetti and the crisis of Prima Dopoguerra' who shows the key part played by Gobetti in the anti-Fascism of the early twenties, *J.M.H.*, vol. 37. An important bibliographical article on Stresemann appeared in *J.M.H.*, vol. 36; L. Hertzman assessed the political difficulties of Stresemann contingent on his having put national before class interests, when in the Weimar Republic parties were essentially class-based in *International Review of Social History*, vol. v and R. Gottwald looked at *Die deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen in der Ära Stresemann* (Berlin, DM. 18.50). P. G. J. Pulzer traces *The Rise of Political Anti-Semitism in Germany and Austria* (John Wiley, 45s.) back into the 1870s, shows how it was institutionalized after 1900 in both political and social forms, and how university professors and teachers were among those who made anti-semitism intellectually respectable. E. H. Flannery takes a long look at *The Anguish of the Jews* (New York, \$6.50) going back to pre-Christian times; G. Lewy, takes a closer look at *The Catholic Church and Nazi Germany* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 42s.) assessing the attitude of the Vatican and the German Catholic hierarchy; G. O. Kent points to the diplomatic victory for Hitler in the signing of the Concordat within months of his coming to power in 'Pope Pius XII and Germany 1933-1943' in *A.H.R.* 70 (ii) and J. S. Conway seeks to defend 'The Silence of Pope Pius XII' in the *Review of Politics*, vol. 27. Aspects of the Jewish question are also dealt with by A. Bein in *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. xiii, 'Der Jüdische Parasit', Bemerkungen zur Semantik der Judenfrage', and in the essays edited by W. Boehlich, *Der Berliner Antisemitismusstreit* (Frankfurt am Main, DM. 24). Anti-semitism and other forms of racialism are discussed in P. H. Maucorps, *Les Français et le racisme* (Paris, Fr. 24); H. M. Rabinowicz gives an account of the difficulties encountered by Polish Jewry in inter-war Poland in *The Legacy of Polish Jewry, 1919-1939* (W. H. Allen, 42s.), and in a fascinating article in *Historische Zeitschrift*, vol. 200 M. Broszat discusses the contribution of the Jews in Rumania and their development 'Von der Kulturnation zur Volksgruppe'. Three important studies on inter-war Germany are F. L. Carsten's *Reichswehr und Politik 1919-1933* (Cologne, DM. 38) which shows how far and why the army followed a policy independent of the political authority; E. K. Bramstead's description of the development and function of Nazi propaganda with the illustration of two central themes: the projection of the Hitler image and the denunciation of the Jews, in an extremely valuable book *Goebbels and National Socialist Propaganda 1925-1945* (Cresset Press, 50s.); and W. S. Allen provides a thorough examination of *The Nazi seizure of power* (Chicago, and Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1966, 30s.) by looking at the way it actually took place in a single German town. G. Jackson, centres his attention on the social situation in *The Spanish Republic and the Civil War 1931-1939* (Princeton U.P., £5) thus making good some of the deficiencies of existing accounts; and V. Bromé takes an unidealistic look at *The International Brigades 1936-1939* (Heinemann, 45s.). Other issues which disturbed foreign relations are

covered by the useful collection of documents on *Germany and Czechoslovakia 1918-1945* (Prague, 12s. 6d.); by C. F. Latour's article in the *Historical Journal* which provides an account of German and Italian policy in the South Tyrol, condensed from his book *Südtirol und die Achse Berlin-Rom 1938-1945* (Stuttgart, 1963, DM. 7.80) and shows that perhaps a third of the German population was in fact moved. *Südtirol eine Frage des europäischen Gewissens* (Munich, DM. 12.50) reminds us that the problem is still unsolved. In *München 1938* (Frankfurt am Main, DM. 3.70) B. Wendt discusses British attitudes during the Sudeten crisis and reminds us that among the alternatives to agreement with Hitler were some that proposed even more radical solutions in eastern Europe. Studies of British history during the period included A. J. P. Taylor's volume in the Oxford history of England, *English History 1914-1945* with the emphasis on political events; C. F. Brand's thorough and readable history of *The British Labour Party* (Stanford U.P., 45s.), and D. C. Watt's collection of essays on the formulation of British foreign policy, *Personalities and Policies* (Longmans, 42s.). A personality who figured in British inter-war history, *Halifax* (Hamish Hamilton, 63s.) is the subject of a biography by Birkenhead. Policy under scrutiny includes that in Ireland: N. Mansergh writes on *The Irish Question* from 1840 to 1921 (C.U.P., 40s.) and F. Gallagher takes a closer look at *The Anglo-Irish treaty* (Hutchinson, 40s.).

**The wider world to 1941.** - Bibliographical work of importance included M. Chandler (ed.) *A guide to records in the Barbados* (Blackwells for the U. of West Indies, 63s.) and E. C. Baker, *A guide to records in the Leeward Islands* (Blackwells for the U. of West Indies, 63s.). The *Historische Zeitschrift* published a special number listing books and articles published between 1945 and 1963 on France, the United States and China. J. Eayrs edited a collection of documents and readings on Canadian foreign policy, *In Defence of Canada* (Toronto U.P., 60s.) which covers the years from 1918 to 1930, a second volume is to follow.

S. E. Morison has produced what will probably become a standard history of the United States although it is predominately a political interpretation, *The Oxford History of the American People* (O.U.P., 84s.) and for those who find his title provocative there is a very useful article on the Mexican revolution and developments in twentieth-century Latin America in the *Journal of World History*, vol. 8 as well as a more specific study by F. Tannenbaum, *Mexico: the struggle for peace and bread* (Cape, 30s.) which covers the years from the first world war to 1950. T. Friend, *Between two empires* (Yale U.P., 56s.) discusses the relations between the United States and the Philippines from 1929 until the latter became independent in 1946 and an article by Albertini in *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. xiiii is a fascinating study of the United States attitude towards the colonial question during the period. The most important general study of east Asian history to appear during the year was the second and final volume of their *History of East Asian Civilization* by J. K. Fairbank, E. O. Reischauer and A. M. Craig (Allen and Unwin, 84s.). It provides a comprehensive coverage of political, social, economic and cultural developments in the area, is well illustrated and equipped with

good maps so that together with *East Asia: The Great Tradition* (1962), *East Asia: the Modern Transformation* fills a very important gap on library shelves. The final volume of J. R. Levenson's trilogy on *Confucian China and its Modern Fate* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 25s.) analysing the problem of historical significance in the relationship between new and old China completes a study that has already become a classic. S. C. Chu wrote about Chang Chien, one of the modernizers whose lives spanned both the Manchu empire and the Republic, *Reformer in Modern China* (Columbia U.P., 48s.); D.W.Y. Kwok looked at the intellectual history of modern China through the lives of some of the thinkers who were affected by *Scientism in Chinese Thought* (Yale U.P., 50s.); and the English translation of the autobiography of Pu Yi the last emperor of China was completed in two volumes (Peking 10s. 6d. 7ea.), *From Emperor to Citizen*. F. O. Miller's life of *Minobe Tatsukichi* (U. of California P., 60s.) is an important contribution to the constitutional history of modern Japan and throws light on the controversial problem of loyalty which beset the army and the civil service in the twenties and thirties. A. Iriye discusses the Japanese diplomatists' search for a new policy to meet the complexities of the situation in Asia after the Washington conference. He finished his book, *After Imperialism* (Harvard U.P., 75s.), with the Manchuria crisis. Great Britain's similar search for new relationships are the subject of K. Robinson's succinct study of British colonial policy between the wars, *The Dilemmas of Trusteeship* (O.U.P., 15s.) which covers both policy formulation in London and policy in the field and M. A. Fitzsimmons, *Empire by treaty* (Benn, 50s.) which deals with Britain's policy in the Middle East. Just how far colonial policy was still merely one factor in great-power politics can be seen from W. W. Schmokel, *Dream of Empire* (Yale U.P., 45s.) which gives details of French and British bargaining with would-be German empire builders. R. I. Rotberg, *Christian Missionaries and the creation of Northern Rhodesia 1880-1924* (Princeton U.P., 52s.) and W. Tordoff, *Ashanti under the Premehps 1885-1935* (O.U.P., 42s.) are two important accounts of the formal empire and C. Sykes, *Cross Roads to Israel* (Collins, 42s.), an analysis of Anglo-Jewish relations in Palestine, while N. and H. Bentwich contribute portraits of some of the personalities involved in *Mandate Memories 1918-1948* (Hogarth Press, 30s.). S. R. Mehrotra, *India and the Commonwealth, 1885-1929* (Allen and Unwin, 40s.) re-examines another British relationship arguing that 1924-5 was the crucial year. He regards British policy with greater charity than is usual or than it probably deserved.

**The Second World War and its immediate aftermath.** - Among official histories of the war was the last, volume vi, of *Istoriya Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny Sovetskogo Soyuz* (Moscow, 24s.) which was a general summing up of the war effort drawing material from military, economic and diplomatic archives; volume iv of the British history of *The War against Japan* (H.M.S.O., 85s.) dealing with the reconquest of Burma from August 1944 to the capture of Rangoon in May 1945; and M. M. Postan, D. Hay, and J. D. Scott, *Design and Development of Weapons* (H.M.S.O., 63s.) who show that changes in weaponry require as much re-thinking in production as in strategy. The problem of paying for war

is discussed by A. S. Milward, *The German Economy at War* (Athlone Press, 35s.) who shows that there was no economic planning for a sustained effort until after the war had started. Battles continue to intrigue: F. Majdalany, *El Alamein* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 25s.), W. McElwee, *D-Day* (Faber, 12s. 6d.), E. Belfield and H. Essame, *Normandy* (Batsford, 30s.); for the nautical minded, R. Hough, *Dreadnought: a history of the modern battle-ship* (M. Joseph, 70s.), M. Harrison, *Mulberry* (W. H. Allen, 42s.), D. Woodward, *The Russians at Sea* (Kimber, 45s.) and the diary (in translation) of the admiral of the Soviet Northern Fleet, A. Golovko, *With the Red Fleet* (Putnam, 30s.); N. Frankland discusses strategic considerations in *The Bombing Offensive against Germany* (Faber, 18s.) and H. A. Jacobsen and J. Rohwer give the German view of decisive battles of World War II (trans. Deutsch, 70s.). There is a bibliographical article on popular resistance movements in *Istoriya S.S.S.R.* for 1965 and a collection of lectures, *European Resistance Movements 1939-1945* with contributions from British, Russian and American historians discussing both the political and military aspects of Resistance activity. Two books on the international politics of the period are R. A. Divine, *The Reluctant Belligerent* (John Wiley, 15s.) who reviews the stages by which Roosevelt came to regard United States involvement as essential, and G. Smith, *American Diplomacy during the Second World War* (John Wiley, 15s.) which looks at the diplomacy from the subsequent Cold war position; while H. G. Gelber assesses 'Der Morgenthau-plan' in *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. xiii. R. Manvell and H. Fraenkel produced a biography of *Heinrich Himmler* (Heinemann, 30s.) and R. Hewins, a controversial one of *Quisling* (W. H. Allen, 45s.) in which he argues that the invasion of Norway did not derive from Quisling's treason in spite of the view current at the time (and perpetuated since) although treasonable activities followed. Its basic value lies perhaps in its again calling into question historians' reliance on trial documentation. D. Horowitz, *The Free World Colossus* (MacGibbon and Kee, 60s.) is also revisionist in its re-examination of United States foreign policy from the death of Roosevelt. L. Giovannitti and F. Freed, *The Decision to Drop the Bomb* (New York, 48s.) and G. Alperovitz, *Atomic diplomacy: Hiroshima and Potsdam* (Secker and Warburg, 35s.) scrutinize the impact of nuclear weapons on Truman's policy in 1945.

**Post war Europe.** — B. D. Graham, *The French Socialists and Tripartisme* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 42s.) is a case study of inter-party relations during the key years 1944 to 1947; G. Elgey, *La République des illusions* (Paris, Fr. 20) looks at the political situation in the first years of the IV republic (until 1951); A. Grosser, *La politique extérieure de la Ve République* (Paris, Fr. 9.90) takes the view that contrary to appearances there has been no basic change since 1958; and F. Roy Willis, *France, Germany and the New Europe* (Stanford U.P., 55s.) seems to substantiate this by treating the period 1945 to 1963 as a whole. In fact the first part of the study is more interesting for the light it throws on the origins of the Cold War and the last part somewhat sketchy. A useful biography of *de Gaulle* was published in the Penguin Political Leaders of the Twentieth Century series by A. Werth. G. Mammarella, *Italy after Fascism* (Mon-

trial, 48s.) gives an account of events during the twenty years since 1943. D. Thomson, *England in the Twentieth Century* (Penguin and Cape, 30s.) covers the years between 1914 and 1963 but sees the period 1945 to 1951 as of greatest significance because it faced the challenge of the demand for social justice; *The Age of Austerity*, cf. A. B. xlix, pp. 78, essays on the social history of the time, were re-issued by Penguin 5s. while in *The Fifties* (Allen and Unwin, 45s.) J. Montgomery provides something of the same coverage for the later period. W. P. Snyder, *The Politics of British Defence Policy 1945-1963* (Benn, 50s.) shows how far policy was adapted to take account of political and economic realities and D. C. Watt reviews British opinion and policy towards Germany since 1945, largely through use of the press in *Britain looks to Germany* (Wolff, 25s.). K. Bölling, *Republic in Suspense* (Pall Mall, 42s.) assesses developments and leading personalities in the Federal Republic since 1945 and C. Stern, *Ulbricht: a political biography* (Pall Mall, 36s.) is a somewhat unsympathetic account of the leader of the Democratic Republic. The common markets of Europe continue to attract attention. M. Kaser, *Comecon* (O.U.P., 35s.) studies the problems encountered by attempting to integrate the economies east of the Elbe, while O. de Ferron, *Le problème des transports et le Marché Commun* (Droz, Fr. s. 36) and J. Szokolocsy-Syllaba, *Les Organisations professionnelles et le Marché Commun* (Paris, Fr. 17.50) look at more specific problems in the west. H. G. Skilling, *Communism, National and International* (Toronto U.P., 40s.) gives an account of eastern Europe since Stalin and R. Lowenthal, *World Communism* (O.U.P., 42s.) provides an account which is strangely Euro-centric for the sixties.

**The Third World.** — T. Liu and K. Yeh have produced a basic work on *The Economy of the Chinese Mainland 1933-1959* (Princeton U.P., 80s.) comparing the development of the country under Nationalist and Communist leadership. The book is fully provided with statistics so that sceptics may make their own deductions. S. Chou, *The Chinese Inflation 1937-1949* (Columbia U.P., 1963, 63s.) and K. R. Walker, *Planning in Chinese Agriculture 1956-1962* (Frank Cass, 25s.) provide equally professional accounts of especially vital aspects. W. Klatt edits a collection of essays on political and economic aspects, *The Chinese Model* (Hong Kong U.P., 18s.) and in *Soviet Studies*, vol. 16, J. Gray looks at political aspects of the land reform campaigns during the period of peasant proprietorship, 1947-1952. A. C. Scott, *Literature and Arts in Twentieth Century China* (Allen and Unwin, 28s.) analyses cultural developments since 1911. The underlying supposition of D. F. Kennedy, *The Security of Southern Asia* (Chatto and Windus, 35s.) and of many of the contributions to A. Buchan (ed.) *China and the peace of Asia* (Chatto and Windus, 30s.) is that Peking has an active and aggressive foreign policy. G. C. Allen, *Japan's Economic Expansion* (O.U.P., 30s.) reviews Japan's post-war development. J. S. Mintz assesses the importance of traditional and modern thought in Indonesia and compares their influence with that of the personality of Sukarno in *Mohammed, Marx and Marhaen* (Pall Mall, 36s.) and D. Hindley shows that *The Communist Party of Indonesia* (U. of California Press, 68s.) has developed separately from the C.C.P. In *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. xiii, R. Körner

sorts out the intricacies of the dispute over West New Guinea. Victor Purcell, *South and East Asia since 1800* (C.U.P., 25s.) provides a good general background for the study of recent troubles in the area. R. M. Smith, *Cambodia's foreign policy* (Cornell U.P., 46s.) is a comprehensive account. A. J. Dommen, *Conflict in Laos* (Pall Mall, 40s.) is poor on the historical background, but provides a detailed account of how the United States, having taken over economic responsibility, became involved in Laotian politics. B. S. N. Murti, *Vietnam Divided* (Asia Publishing House, 35s.), formerly on the staff of the International Commission, tells how the decisions of the 1954 Geneva conference were contravened in practice. D. Halberstam, *The Making of a Quagmire* (Bodley Head, 30s.) exposes some of the errors of judgement which dogged United States policy until the overthrow of Diem, and M. W. Browne, *The New Face of War* (Cassell, 25s.) discusses what has gone wrong from both the political and military point of view, taking the story down to October 1964. The publication by Ho Chi Minh of *Prison Diary* (Hanoi, 10s. 6d.) telling about his experiences in the early forties provides some insight on the character of the North Vietnamese leader. M. Field surveys the recent history of Thailand, *The Prevailing Wind* (Methuen, 42s.). A useful collection of papers (ed.) C. Onslow, *Asian Economic Development* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 36s.) and an article in *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, vol. 7 on the emergence of political elites, provide material covering all the major countries in the area. W. Gungwu has edited a reference book, *Malaysia: a survey* (Praeger, 70s.) and K. J. Ratnam, *Communalism and the Political Process in Malaya* (U. of Malaya Press, 48s.) has provided a study of politics in plural societies as illustrated by Malayan politics between 1945 and 1959. The annual volume of *Documents on Indian Affairs* for 1960 edited by G. Kumar and V. K. Arora (£6) and a comprehensive selection of Nehru's political writings up to 1950 by D. Norman, *Nehru, the First Sixty Years* (New York, £5 5s.) were additions to source material on India. D. Norman is unequivocally admiring but S. Sinha, *Indian Independence in Perspective* (Asia Publishing House, 40s.), is critical, especially of Nehru's (and Gandhi's) policies of an essentially 'Hindu' character which he feels contributed to the partition of the sub-continent. S. M. Rai, *Partition of the Punjab* (Asia Publishing House, 55s.) is a study of the effects of partition on the politics and administration of a particularly sensitive area. A. P. Jain, *Rafi Ahmad Kidwai* (Asia Publishing House, 28s.) provides a biography of a key figure which throws light on pre-partition India. H. Singh, *The Heritage of the Sikhs* (Asia Publishing House, 60s.) assesses the contribution of one of the important cultural minorities. R. Segal, *The Crisis of India* (Penguin and Cape, 42s.) is a critical analysis of the apathy, insensitivity and corruption existing in much of Indian society at the present time. The most serious issue dividing the sub-continent - Kashmir - is the subject of a long article by A. Guimbertière in *Orient*. R. V. A. Weekes, *Pakistan* (Van Nostrand, 45s.) has provided a study of that country since the inception of the idea of a separate Muslim state. H. Gibb is among a number of distinguished contributors to J. H. Proctor, *Islam and International Relations* (Pall Mall, 42s.) which draws material from both Arab and African experience. A.



Fletcher, *Afghanistan* (Cornell U.P., 60s.) is a new study of a traditional 'third power'. G. Wheeler, *The Modern History of Soviet Central Asia* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 36s.) looks at the achievements of ethnic minorities across the frontier. P. Stirling, *Turkish Village* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 50s.) is a study of daily life in the late forties and early fifties. P. Avery, *Modern Iran* (Benn, 60s.) traces the developments under reforming shahs. R. W. MacDonald, *The League of Arab States* (Princeton, U.P., 68s.) is a study from the point of view of regional organization. M. Kerr, *The Arab Cold War* (O.U.P., 10s. 6d.) is a study of relations in the Arab world between 1958 and 1964. St. Antony's Papers No. 17, *Middle Eastern Affairs* 4, (O.U.P.) contains an interesting article on Nasser's Socialism. P. Seale centres post-war Arab politics on *The Struggle for Syria* (O.U.P., 42s.). K. S. Salibi, *The Modern History of Lebanon* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 36s.) starts earlier – in the seventeenth century – but provides an extremely well-balanced account of recent history illustrating among much else the contribution of the Maronite Christian community to the stability of the country. M. S. Agwani, *The Lebanese Crisis* (Asia Publishing House, 55s.) studies an occasion – 1958 – when this broke down. Two problems which have disturbed international relations in the area are dealt with by S. Gantner, 'Le mouvement national kurde' in *Orient* and F. J. Khouri, the Jordan river controversy in *Review of Politics*, vol. 27. *Jordan* (Asia Publishing House, 55s.) by A. H. H. Abidi concentrates on the period from the Palestine war to 1957. E. Berger, *The Covenant and the Sword* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 35s.) is a study of Arab-Israeli relations during the same period by a Canadian with access to some Israeli papers. T. Robertson, *Crisis* (Hutchinson, 50s.) looks at the part played by Canada during the Suez operation. His approach to the other participants is somewhat over-dramatized. A. J. Barker, *Suez: The Seven Days War* (Faber, 30s.) is a sober account of the military operations. J. Hatch, *A History of Post-War Africa* (Deutsch, 50s.) is a comprehensive account of all Africa – both ex-British and ex-French – which covers both economic and social, as well as political developments and is written by a man who is familiar with many of the countries he is writing about. A basic book. M. Yudelman, *Africans on the Land* (Harvard U.P., 37s. 6d.) looks at the problems contingent on the fact that Africa's largest industry produces almost no surplus. Special attention is given to the resulting situation in Southern Rhodesia. J. S. Trimingham, *Islam in East Africa* (O.U.P., 28s.) discusses a major historical and political factor in line with his earlier studies on West Africa, Ethiopia and the Sudan. K. D. D. Henderson, *The Sudan Republic* (Benn, 37s. 6d.) provides a recent history of a country which inherited racial problems and I. M. Lewis, *A Modern History of Somaliland* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 36s.) of one with irredentist claims. Jomo Kenyatta's speeches for 1963–1964 (O.U.P., 6s. 6d.), *Harambee!* became available and R. Cox, *Kenyatta's country* (Hutchinson, 30s.) is a history of the formative years – 1958–1964. R. I. Rotberg, *The Rise of Nationalism in Central Africa* (Harvard U.P., 48s.) is a study of Malawi and Zambia from the late nineteenth century and R. Hall, *Zambia* (Pall Mall, 52s. 6d.) goes back to the first migrations five hundred years ago. The imprisoned president of the

African National Congress, Nelson Mandela has published some articles, speeches and his trial address, *No Easy Walk to Freedom* (Heinemann, 21s.); W. H. Vatcher, *White Laager* (Pall Mall, 63s.) traces the rise of Afrikaner nationalism under the stimulus of the activities of the secret Afrikaner Broederbond and of the Dutch Reformed Church; J. Cope, *South Africa* (Benn, 37s. 6d.), sets the two factors in context. R. Lemarchand, *Political Awakening in the Belgian Congo* (U. of California Press, 64s.) is a study of developments up to the granting of independence, C. Hoskyns, *The Congo since Independence* (O.U.P., 55s.) covers the period from January 1960 to December 1961 giving useful assessments of the leading personalities. In *The Cameroons from Mandate to Independence* (U. of California Press, 60s.) V. T. LeVine provides a study of ex-British and ex-French territories which combined to make the Federal Republic of 1961. G. E. Metcalfe, *Great Britain and Ghana* (Nelson for U. of Ghana, 84s.) is documentary coverage for the whole colonial period and K. Nkrumah, *Africa must unite* (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.) is a further contribution on a more contemporary theme. H. A. Gailey, *A history of Gambia* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 35s.) illustrates what the colonial relationship with a river community meant in practice and the fearful backlog of problems facing the subsequent state. W. J. Foltz, *From French West Africa to the Mali Federation* (Yale U.P., 48s.) and R. Morgenthau, *Political Parties in French-Speaking West Africa* (O.U.P., 55s.) together provide comprehensive coverage of the years up to independence. D. Thiam, *The Foreign Policy of African States* (Phoenix House, 25s.) provides a study in depth into both the ideas behind African foreign policy and its implementation in practice, together with an assessment of both the Monrovia 'moderates' and the Casablanca 'extremists' up to the formation of the O.A.U. T. Draper, *Castroism* (Pall Mall, 35s.) returns to the theme of a revolution betrayed in his re-examination of Castro's ideas in theory and practice. H. Johnson examines the United States invasion of *The Bay of Pigs* (Hutchinson, 40s.) through the accounts of Cuban exiles who took part in the expedition. R. E. Poppino makes use of his knowledge as a former intelligence officer to trace the development of *International Communism in Latin America* (Collier-Macmillan, 45s.) from 1917. He draws particular attention to the differences in organization, tactics and relations with the Soviet Union between one country and the next. V. L. Urquidi, *The Challenge of Development in Latin America* (Pall Mall, 35s.) and ed. C. Veliz, *Obstacles to Change in Latin America* (O.U.P., 42s.) both look at the continent's problems from a Latin American as opposed to North American point of view. Urquidi concentrates attention on aspects such as commodity prices and the availability of foreign capital; the Veliz essays point to the inhibiting effect of internal social institutions and attitudes. T. P. Thornton has edited a selection of articles translated from Soviet periodicals, *The Third World in Soviet Perspective* (Princeton U.P., 60s.). U. Thant records his reflections on the problems of edging *Towards World Peace* (W. H. Allen, 55s.) and R. N. Gardner, *In Pursuit of World Order* (Pall Mall, 35s.) examines the policy of the United States (and of other major powers) in the United Nations with special attention to its handling of the Congo

and Cuba issues. The United Nations Yearbook giving a record of the institution's activities during 1963 was also published (H.M.S.O. £6 4s.).

**Political Studies.** — S. H. Beer, *Modern British Politics* (Allen and Unwin, 52s. 6d.) and R. Rose, *Politics in England* (Faber and Faber, 30s.) provide up to date analyses of current practice. F. Bealey, J. Blondel and W. P. McCann, *Constituency Politics* (Faber, 63s.) look at attitudes from the 'consumer' point of view in a single area. D. E. Butler and A. King, *The British General Election of 1964* (Macmillan, 45s.) and A. Howard and R. Wcst, *The Making of the Prime Minister* (Cape, 25s.) are further studies based largely on trans-Atlantic models. T. H. White repeated his previous work with *The Making of the President 1964* (Cape, 42s.). Two important and largely complementary accounts: *A Thousand Days* (Deutsch, 55s.) by A. Schlesinger and *Kennedy* by T. Sorensen (Hodder and Stoughton, 63s.) provide useful material on contemporary issues such as the Cuban enterpriscs. D. Cater, *Power in Washington* (Collins, 30s.) adds to the conventional rivals of president, court and congress equally effective and less well known contenders, shedding new light on the process of political accommodation. R. F. Kennedy, *The Pursuit of Justice* (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.) and W. P. Randel, *The Ku Klux Klan* (Hamish Hamilton, 30s.) provide much new material on two sides of the struggle for civil rights. L. Shapiro, *The Government and Politics of the Soviet Union* (Hutchinson, 15s.) is an up to date introduction; A. Kassof, *The Soviet Youth Program* (Harvard U.P., 44s.) is a basic study of the youth movement since its independent organization in 1918; and A. Bergson, *The Economics of Soviet Planning* (Yale U.P., 56s.) a survey of the whole economic system including agriculture. F. Ridley and J. Blondel, *Public Administration in France* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 35s.) is a far ranging study also touching on private administration. D. T. Stanley, *The Higher Civil Service* (Faber and Faber, 25s.) is a Brookings Institutc enquiry into the personnel in Federal employment in the United States. K. Steiner, *Local Government in Japan* (Stanford U.P., 80s.) is a comprehensive account of historical and current practice. W. A. Lewis, *Politics in West Africa* (Allen and Unwin, 25s.) describes the political structure in thirteen states explaining the differences between them and the relevance of western models.

Enlarged or revised editions of standard works include: K. S. Latourette, *The Chinese: their history and culture* (Collier-Macmillan, 95s.); G. M. Beckmann, *The Modernization of China and Japan* (Harper and Row, 63s.); R. Pipes, *The Formation of the Soviet Union* (Harvard U.P., 64s.); L. Salvatorelli and Mira, *Storia d'Italia nel periodo fascista* (Einaudi, l. 7,000); H. Thomas, *The Spanish Civil War* (Penguin, 15s.) and E. Ullendorf, *The Ethiopians* (O.U.P., 30s.).

RACHEL F. WALL

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